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Vol IV No 086

4 May 1982

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PROTEST FILED WITH U.S. ON FISH-CATCH-QUOTA CUT

OW041301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 4, KYODO -- Japan has filed a protest with the U.S. Government against its recent decision to drastically cut the Japanese fish catch quota within the U.S. 200-mile fishery zone, the government disclosed Tuesday. The protest was lodged with U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige by Yoshio Okawara, Japanese ambassador to the United States, officials said. In the representation, the Japanese Government noted that the U.S. action is discriminatory against Japan, the officials said.

When Japan and the United States agreed late last year to set the Japanese quota for this year at 1,148,000 tons, the U.S. Government was expected to allocate 25 percent of the annual quota to Japan for the second quarter, starting in April. But according to a notice received April 26, the U.S. Government allocated only 15 percent of the annual quota to Japan in this quarter, while allocating 25 percent of annual quotas to other nations like South Korea and West Germany.

In the representation, the Japanese Government also complained that the U.S. Government was extremely slow in setting the second catch quota, according to the officials.

JSP PROPOSES PLAN FOR TRADE FRICTION AVOIDANCE

OW030941 Tokyo KYODO in English 0920 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 3, KYODO -- Japan's No. 1 opposition Socialist Party proposed Monday the creation of an export surcharge system to avoid trade frictions and switch the economy's emphasis to domestic demand. The party also called on the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to persuade the United States to change its high interest rate policy.

These and other suggestions were contained in a manifesto prepared by the party's policy council to declare the party's stand on the thorny trade issue and the Versailles summit which is expected to take up the matter next month. Party Chairman Ichio Asukata will personally convey the message to Suzuki in a meeting later this month.

The Socialist Party held the United States and the European Economic Community responsible for their low economic growth rates which it said were caused by a delay in adopting new technology and excessive military outlays. "The trade frictions will not disappear simply by forcing the agricultural and dairy industries to shoulder the burden," the statement said in a reference to the government's plans to step up imports of farm products. The Socialists urged the ruling party not to bow to U.S. demands for liberalization of farm imports by stimulating domestic demand.

In its first comprehensive trade policy pronouncement in many years, the opposition party suggested that the government initiate a surcharge system to curtail exports, which have been a driving force of the domestic economy.

The Socialist Party contended that Japan was not responsible for the trade issues involving textiles, steel and automobiles in the 1960's and 1970's. Rather, the party said, the deteriorating state of currency adjustments among industrial states and increasing military expenditures have caused these issues.

The Socialist Party cited the strengthening of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, reduction in military spending and financial assistance to developing countries as advisable measures to ease the trade frictions and protect the world economy from protectionism.

SOUTH'S 'PROVOCATIONS' PROTESTED AT MAC SESSION

SK040440 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The 412th MAC meeting is now in session at Panmunjom at the request of our side. As already reported, on 23 April our side urged the enemy side to convene the 412th MAC meeting at 1100 on 27 April to discuss matters concerning the enemy's repeated armed provocations these days. Fearing revelation of its crimes to the world, however, the enemy postponed the convocation of the meeting for 7 days on a preposterous excuse. However, it has been dragged to the meeting site.

At the meeting, our side has lodged a stern protest against the South Korean puppet army's firing guns on a large scale in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) on 21 April. Our side is now taking the enemy side to task for this incident.

According to the statement of Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, our senior member, members of the civil police of our side were on routine patrol duty on the road north of military demarcation line [MDL] marker 0805 on the morning of 21 April. It was around 1720 on the same day when members of the civil police of our side arrived in our territory north of MDL marker 0810, performing patrol duty. At this moment, the South Korean puppet army began firing at them with large-caliber machineguns and M-16 automatic rifles from a spot 600 meters south of MDL marker 0805. This firing continued for 10 minutes. At around 0645, the South Korean puppet army began to fire intensively at members of the civil police and at outposts of our side with automatic weapons, including 90-mm recoilless rifles and large-caliber machineguns, from a spot 1,200 meters south of MDL marker 0820 and 1,000 meters southeast of marker 0826. This gunfire perpetrated by the South Korean puppet army caused casualties among our personnel, who had been performing routine patrol duty, and destroyed our outposts and other military facilities. Under this situation, our side was forced to take action in self defense. This action deterred the firing of the South Korean puppet army at around 0705 on the same day. Bullets from large-caliber machineguns which the South Korean puppet army fired at our side on that morning on two occasions amounted to more than 15,000; those from M-16 automatic rifles, more than 8,000; shells from 9-mm recoilless rifles, more than 30.

That the large-scale gunfirings perpetrated by the South Korean puppet army were premeditated and intentional provocations has been proven by the circumstances of the incidents. This has also been proven by the enemy's military movements after the incidents.

Around 1700 on 21 April, the South Korean puppet army fired 20 rounds from a large-caliber machinegun from a spot 1,300 meters south of MDL marker 1008 at our territory opposite this spot. At around 1515 on the same day, prior to this, it fired 20 rounds from an automatic weapon from a spot 350 meters south of MDL marker 1059 at our territory opposite this spot. Around 2125 on 21 April, the South Korean puppet army fired 20 rounds from an M-16 automatic rifle from a place near a spot 37 degrees, 49 minutes and 22 seconds north latitude and 126 degrees, 40 minutes and 48 seconds east longitude in the military control zone in the estuary of the Imjin River at our territory opposite this spot. Around 0722 on 22 April, it again committed similar armed provocations at a location near a spot 37 degrees, 50 minutes and 2 seconds north latitude and 126 degrees, 42 minutes and 49 seconds east longitude.

At around 1550 on 22 April, the South Korean puppet army fired scores of rounds of large-caliber machineguns from an outpost 900 meters south of MDL marker 0829 -- a place near the spot from which it had fired on the morning of 21 April.

At around 1830 and 2005 on 30 April, the South Korean puppet army committed armed provocations, firing more than 10 rounds from a large-caliber machinegun from a place near a spot 38 degrees, 17 minutes and 47 seconds north latitude and 128 degrees, 5 minutes and 10 seconds east longitude at our outposts opposite this spot on two occasions.

Our senior member said that the wicked armed provocations perpetrated by the South Korean puppet army were most outrageous violations of the armistice agreement and premeditated provocations designed to further heighten tension. Sternly denouncing the enemy side for wickedly committing an armed (?offensive) against our side, our senior member urged the enemy to guarantee responsible action to prevent the recurrence of such provocations. The meeting continues.

PROTEST LODGED ON 3 MAY SR-71 'INFILTRATION'

SK031648 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1510 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors once again committed an act of espionage by infiltrating an SR-71 spy plane into the territorial skies in the east and west of our country.

At 1414 on 3 May, the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the territorial airspace east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country. At 1432 on the same day, they committed an act of espionage against our country by infiltrating a spy plane into the airspace over the Kangyong Peninsula southwest of South Hwanghae Province.

Prattling about the North's military superiority, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have recently brought into South Korea more new aggressive weapons and intensified war exercises resembling a real war, while committing military espionage acts against the northern half of the republic in a more blatant way than ever before. This clearly shows how frantically the U.S. imperialist aggressors are leading the situation in our country to the brink of war and are accelerating preparations needed for an invasion of the northern half of the republic at any time.

VRPR CITES FLIERS OPPOSING KOREA-U.S. CENTENNIAL

SK031234 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] According to a report by the Seoul city committee of the RPR, fliers entitled "We Desperately Oppose Functions Marking the Centennial of the Opening of relations Between Korea and the United States" have recently been scattered near Yoido Plaza.

The fliers say as follows: Citizens, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ruling bunch portray South Korea-U.S. relations as those between friends or companions. This is a shameless falsification of history and negation of reality. The 100 years since the U.S. aggressors invaded our country have been a history of aggression and plunder stained with blood. South Korea-U.S. relations today are master-servant relations between colonial rulers and the ruled. U.S. Vice President Bush recently visited South Korea and discussed partnership. This was to cover up their aggressive nature and boost the image of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Citizens, frustrating the functions marking the centennial of diplomatic relations between Korea and the United States is a righteous struggle against the aggressors and nation-selling traitors. Let us all come to our senses and struggle until we punish the flunkeyist traitors. Death to the Yankees!

Such was said in the fliers.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS 2 MAY STUDENT RIOTS IN SOUTH

SK030451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 3 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN May 2 carried a signed article titled "No Repression Can Check Righteous Struggle of People." The anti-fascist struggle for democracy waged by over 12,000 students of Seoul University, South Korea, on May 2 two years ago spread to all parts of South Korea; it developed into a massive resistance of over 120,000 students from more than 60 universities on May 15 and called forth the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, the article notes, and says:

Today, two years after their May struggle, the South Korean students and people refuse to tolerate the repressive rule of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and, notably, are developing their struggle into an anti-U.S. struggle.

Recently, over 2,000 youth and students in Seoul highly praised the action of conscientious religionists in protecting the students who had set fire to the "American Cultural Center" in Pusan and staged an anti-"Government" demonstration. Students of Kangwon University, South Korea, actively defended the valiant anti-U.S. struggle of the students who had set fire to the "American Culture Center" in Pusan and held a demonstration, burning the U.S. flag and scattering anti-U.S., anti-"government" leaflets.

In their statements of protest, religious organisations of South Korea said that the "arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan was a matter of course" and it was a righteous struggle and that the religionists were right in protecting the patriotic students involved in this struggle and participants in the Kwangju popular uprising. And they strongly demanded that "commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea" Wickham be recalled home. This is a natural outcome.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are backing the fascist rule of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the article says, and continues: It was the U.S. imperialists who manipulated behind the scene the massacre operation of the puppets when the heroic Kwangju popular uprising broke out. Now they are scheming to keep hold on South Korea forever and impose colonial slavery upon the people while encouraging the puppet clique to the suppression of the people, nation-splitting manoeuvres and provocation of another war. U.S. Vice-President Bush and many other bosses of U.S. imperialism recently crawled into South Korea one on the heels of another and openly revealed their intention to permanently occupy South Korea, threatening the people.

It is crystal-clear that unless the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule is terminated in South Korea, along with the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, people cannot live in peace for a day nor can the democratisation of the South Korean society and the reunification of the country be expected. The South Korean people will more valiantly turn out to build a new society free from fascism and from aggression and domination of foreign forces and achieve the reunification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooge, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, must look straight at the situation and act with discretion. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must immediately stop his treacheries to the country and the nation in suppressing and murdering fellow countrymen and step down from "power" as unanimously demanded by the people. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must no more encourage the treacheries of the puppets, but go back to their den, taking along their aggression forces.

VRPR SCORES 30 APR ROK ARMY COMMANDERS' MEETING

SK010833 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] On the morning of 30 April, a so-called major army commanders' meeting was held at the war room in army headquarters with the participation of Army Chief of Staff Hwang Yong-si. The meeting was held to discuss matters on strengthening the operational posture of the army in the upcoming summer foliage season.

This meeting is intended to further accelerate war preparations under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion and to brutally suppress the recently increasing anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the people.

This meeting also shows that the army has become a tool for maintaining the Chon Tu-hwan ring's political power and for strengthening its military fascist ruling system.

The army should not suppress the people's patriotic struggle and should stand by the side of the people.

TEXT OF VRPR ON KIM CHONG-IL GUARDING KIM IL-SONG

SK030818 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Feature program: "Ray of Guidance" -- dialogue between station commentator Madame Yun and announcer Miss Yun]

[Text] [Miss Yun]: Hello, how are you? [Madame Yun]: Hello, how are you?

[Miss Yun]: The sagacious dear comrade leader, who is endlessly loyal to the great leader, can be said to be intent on caring for the health and long life of the great leader, giving priority, in his activities, to the respected and beloved leader's well-being.

[Madame Yun]: That is correct.

[Miss Yun]: As you know, the entire nation hopes for the good health and long life of the great leader, does it not? I think, without the great leader, we can hardly conceive of unlimited national prosperity or the growing future of our fatherland, nor can we think of freedom or happiness. I think, for this very reason, the entire people always wish good health and long life for the respected and beloved leader.

[Madame Yun]: Right.

[Miss Yun]: This unanimous aspiration of the nation is being brightly realized by the dear comrade -- the nation's star of guidance. He is said to be sacrificing everything to preserve the good health, long life and well-being of his father, the leader. The dear comrade leader's warm loyalty to the great leader, in regard to his caring for the good health, long life and well-being of the great leader, is said to have been extraordinary from boyhood.

[Madame Yun]: That's right. The dear comrade leader is said to have been loyal to the great leader from his boyhood. I recently obtained a copy of a book which contains stories about him. This is one of the stories. Young dear comrade leader, when the great leader was sleeping, used to drive birds and insects away from the garden lest their singing and buzzing waken the great leader. He wrote a letter to the respected and beloved leader at the commander in chief's headquarters at the height of the 25 June war. Shall I quote part of it?

[Miss Yun]: Yes, please.

[Madame Yun]: "Father, you are not simply an individual, but a leader of the entire Korean people. Therefore, your health, well-being and your caring for yourself is for the happiness of the entire Korean people as well as for us." This letter written by the dear comrade leader, in which he wrote that his father is not simply an individual but a great leader burdened with the fate of our revolution and that his health makes the entire Korean people happy, shows what a noble degree the dear comrade leader's loyalty in caring for the great leader's health reached.

[Miss Yun]: This is indeed reflecting the dear comrade leader's lofty feelings desiring the well-being of the great leader.

[Madame Yun]: That's right.

[Miss Yun]: The dear comrade leader's caring for the well-being of the great leader and loyalty to him have continued since boyhood. I think his caring for the great leader's well-being and loyalty to the leader are indeed lofty.

[Madame Yun]: Not for a moment in his busy day-to-day work for the party and state has the dear comrade leader ever forgotten to care for the well-being of the respected and beloved leader.

[Miss Yun]: Right.

[Madame Yun]: This being the nature of the dear comrade leader, it is said that whenever he organizes meetings or functions, he gives priority to the well-being of the fatherly leader and makes everything serve this end.

[Miss Yun]: Right.

[Madame Yun]: According to a comrade who has been to the North, the dear comrade leader, who always thinks of the great leader's well-being, ordered that all documents to be delivered to the leader be simplified as much as possible to prevent him from tiring easily.

[Miss Yun]: Right. This shows that he does not spare anything to ensure the well-being of the great leader.

[Madame Yun]: That's right.

[Miss Yun]: In particular, it is said that he willingly makes himself a member of the honor guard unit [Kunwidae] for the physical security of the great leader. A friend of mine who went abroad told me that the dear comrade leader voluntarily made himself a member of an entourage of the great leader to assist the great leader when he was visiting a foreign country long ago. Arriving there, the dear comrade leader saw to such matters as hotel rooms, the positioning of guards and others, correcting some errors. In addition, he volunteered to stand nightwatch without relief almost every night, walking around the garden, from time to time looking through the curtains into the room where the great leader slept. Indeed, these are stories which we cannot hear without emotion.

[Madame Yun]: These are not the only examples of the dear comrade leader's warm loyalty in regard to caring for the well-being of the great leader. It was in 1975 when the great leader was on his way home after concluding his visits to African and European countries. The plane the great leader was aboard happened to fly in the skies of NATO members. It was only after the dear comrade leader was assured that the plane with the great leader aboard had safely passed through the skies of those nations that he was relieved from his night-long sleeplessness.

On the evening when the great leader safely arrived in Pyongyang, the dear comrade leader personally called the cadre members who had organized the welcoming function for the great leader. He asked them if they knew if the leader had to walk in the dust which was raised by the crowd when the crowd on the lawn stamped their feet to welcome him. It is reported that he said to them: "You should not think you have carried out the function only because you offered him flower bouquets and assiduously organized the welcoming function. The cadre members were warmly affected by the dear comrade leader's ardent loyalty of caring for the well-being of the great leader, as well as felt a guilty conscience.

[Miss Yun]: Yes, it is a heart-warming story. There is another story which shows the good character of the dear comrade leader who is always concerned about how he can better guarantee the well-being and long life of the great leader. It is said that he is very sad that the fatherly leader had to wear glasses because he has worked hard, ignoring sleep at night all his life.

According to a comrade who has been to the North, the dear comrade leader has been deeply concerned about protecting the eyesight of the great leader. The dear comrade leader has had a little bright light emitted in front of the seat of the great leader so that the great leader might not feel darkness during art performances.

I think that the dear comrade leader's ardent loyalty, which is matchless in the history of the goodness of human beings for thousands of years, is the loftiest and noblest and beyond all comparison.

[Madame Yun]: I have another story. This is related by a fisherman who landed in the North as a result of a storm. This happened when preparations for celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic concluded. At dawn around 0300 on the day to celebrate the anniversary with the presence of the fatherly leader, the dear comrade leader came to the reviewing stand on the square. He wanted to conduct a preliminary check of the route which the great leader would later take in coming to the square.

The stairway of the passage way from the lounge to the speakers' platform is only two-step-layered. It is said that he ordered that the stairway be quickly leveled. He ordered that because he cared for the well-being of the great leader who would walk toward the platform, returning the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd. The dear comrade leader, who was carefully checking everything on the platform, held the steel railing of the platform and ordered that pieces of cloth be rolled around the steel railing so that the great leader might not feel chilly when he would take hold of the railing.

[Miss Yun]: I think that indeed the stories about the dear comrade leader's loyalty to the great leader, his care for the well-being of the great leader, have no limits. Dear Comrade leader Kim Chong-il cares for the well-being, good health and long life of the great leader day in and day out, deriving pleasure and happiness in ensuring the well-being of the great leader. He is a great example for all the revolutionaries of our era.

[Madame Yun]: Is he not? The more we hear about the dear comrade leader's warm loyalty to the great leader in his devotion to ensure the well-being of the great leader, the stronger is our resolve to enhance our loyalty to the great leader by emulating the dear comrade leader's noble example and to hasten national reunification and revolution to make the leadership of the great leader blossom in this land.

[Miss Yun]: True. Thank you for today's talk.

NODONG SINMUN DISCUSSES PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT

SK031154 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2238 GMT 1 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 2 May special article: "People's Government Is Political Weapon Which Guarantees Working Masses an Independent and Creative Life"; KCNA identifies this as an article]

[Text] In his classic work "The Task of People's Government for Remodelling Society on the Chuche Idea," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated that to build communism, we should march forward with the uplifted banners of people's government and the three revolutions. He laid down the unique ideology that people's government is a political weapon which guarantees the working masses an independent and creative life. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: People's government is a political weapon which guarantees the working masses an independent and creative life.

The proposition advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a classic formulation of the character of people's government in the struggle for independence. To correctly define the character of people's government is the most important question in building and strengthening power. When the question is straightened out, we can enhance the functions of people's government and advance the struggle for the independence of the working masses. Revolution is the struggle for the independence of the working masses. Independence is guaranteed by power.

The independent rights and creative activities of the people are fully expressed when they hold the power of the state and exercise it correctly.

The power of the state is a basic factor which defines the status and role of the people. In a socialist society where the interests of the people are unanimous and unity and cooperation form the basis of social relations, power represents the interests of social strata and is a means for realizing those interests, whereas in an exploitative society power serves as a means for defending and realizing the interests of a social class. The popular masses should, therefore, become the masters of power and continuously consolidate power if they exercise independence.

Today our people implement the historic cause of remodelling society on the *chuche* idea. The question of enhancing the functions and role of people's government at this historic juncture is important. The struggle to remodel society on the *chuche* idea is a noble cause to accelerate our revolution, which began and has developed under the banner of the *chuche* idea, and to build communism, the ideal of mankind. Remodelling society on the *chuche* idea is the historic mission of the government of the republic. Only when we promote the functions and role of people's government can we accelerate the revolution and construction to vigorously advance the struggle to remodel society on the *chuche* idea and the cause of communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clarified the character of people's government in line with the realistic demand of our developing revolution which carries out the cause of remodelling society on the *chuche* idea. By so doing, he ensured people's government smoothly discharges its duties and functions. With the ideology on the character of people's government advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the most revolutionary way to ensure the popular masses independent rights and creative activities was brought to light. Independent rights and creative activities are the features of men. Through independent rights and creative activities, men gain the status as masters of the nature and society, creditably discharge their role as the masters and lead a life worthy of men. Accordingly, ensuring the popular masses independent rights and creative activities is the fundamental demand for having them lead an independent and creative life.

The independent will and demand of the popular masses become comprehensive by people's government and are realized through people's government. People's government represents the independent rights of the working masses and organizes the creative faculties of the popular masses. Only under people's government can the working masses become genuine masters of state and society who have independent rights and add value to human dignity. At the same time, people's government educates and indoctrinates all the members of society, enrolling them in state organizations, and marshals them as a political force, turning the popular masses into a boundlessly creative and powerful dynamic force for social progress.

Organization and unity are the fundamental sources of the creative might of the people. When the masses are not united or organized, they are, in fact, unable to display any strength and they cannot become a powerful force for remodelling and changing nature and society in a revolutionary fashion.

The unity and cohesion of the masses of people are realized and consolidated by the people's government -- a most comprehensive political organization. With the character of the people's government elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, its militant function as the representative of the people's independent rights and as the organizer of their creative ability has been strengthened further, and an epochal turning point has been reached in achieving the independence of the masses of people. Thus, the people, with their independent rights, have come to enjoy a free and happy life. They are able to develop their unity and cooperative relations and further accelerate the revolution and construction by heightening their creative role.

The idea, advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, that the people's government serves as a political weapon which guarantees an independent and creative life for the masses is the elucidation of a firm guideline capable of providing the people with a happy material and cultural life.

The independence of the working people, together with their independent rights, is ensured by a material and cultural life. The material and cultural life of the people is an important part of social life and, without it, we can hardly speak of the independent and creative life of the masses of people. For this reason, to enhance the people's material and cultural life is an indispensable condition for their leading an independent and creative life.

In his work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated that the people's government is the head of family, responsible for the people's life. This shows that the people's government should not only thoroughly defend and realize the people's aspirations and demands for independence but should also become a genuine people's government providing them with the happiest and most rewarding life. To have all the people lead a happy life and to systematically enhance their material and cultural life is an inherent characteristic of a socialist system. While the state in an exploiting society is used as a tool to exploit and suppress the working masses, such as peasants and workers, the state in a socialist society has a duty to responsibly ensure the material and cultural life of the people.

The object of our energetic advance in socialist and communist construction is, ultimately, to endlessly enhance the material and cultural life of the people and to make them all well-off. With the character of people's government clearly elucidated in his work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has provided a revolutionary method of guaranteeing the people a more satisfactory and cultured life by enhancing the function of the people's government as the head of family wholly responsible for the people's life.

Thus, corresponding to its mission, our people's government has been able to wage a more vigorous struggle to strengthen its leadership in economic and cultural construction as well as to enhance the people's life. This is tantamount to opening a glowing path to systematically enhance the material and cultural life of the people, to eliminate the differences in working people's living standards and to make all the people equally lead a better life.

With the revolutionary idea on the character of the people's government elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a firm guarantee for defending the independent and creative life of the people has been provided. Even after the socialist system has been established, remnants of the toppled exploiting class and impure elements remain; danger of aggression by foreign imperialism also constantly remains. Under such conditions, enhancing the function and role of the people's government as a weapon for class struggle becomes an important demand for the defense of the people's independent and creative life.

In his work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has clearly stated that the people's government is the defender of the working people's independent and creative life. This is a guideline enabling the people's government to firmly observe its class stand and revolutionary principle throughout the entire historic period of socialist and communist construction, based on a most scientific analysis of the lawful process in which the independence of the working masses is realized through the class struggle.

The function of the people's government as a weapon for class struggle should continue until communism is built. If we neglect class struggle, the people's interest will be harmed and grave consequences endangering the people's government itself will ensue.

With elucidation by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of the function of the people's government as a weapon for class struggle, we can credibly guarantee the protection of the people's independent and creative life against any infringement by the enemy and vigorously advance, without any twists or turns, the struggle to realize the working people's independence. Indeed, the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song extensively elucidated the characteristics of the people's government is an important event enabling the people's government to ensure the independent and creative life of the working people by brilliantly fulfilling its political mission and function corresponding to the historic era of modeling the entire society on the chuche idea.

All functionaries and workers of the governing organs should deeply study and learn the revolutionary ideas and theory put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his classic work, "Tasks of the People's Government To Model the Entire Society on the Chuche Idea" correctly understand their essence and thoroughly embody them. It is important for the functionaries of the people's government, in strengthening the people's government and enhancing its function in every way, to smoothly fulfill the duties and role assigned to them.

The functionaries of the organizations of the people's government are servants of the people and play an important role in strengthening and developing the organizations of the government. All functionaries of government organizations, deeply mingling with the masses, should explain and propagate the party's lines and policy to them, should seek proper measures to implement them by holding discussions with the masses and should encourage the masses to voluntarily participate in tasks to accomplish the party's policy. At the same time, they should actively struggle to look after the people's life in a responsible manner and to ceaselessly promote their material and cultural welfare.

Our people's government is not only a government suiting the stage of democratic revolution and socialist revolution but is a most superior government suiting the era of struggle to build socialism and communism. Deeply cherishing lofty pride in possessing the most superior revolutionary government, all party members and workers should participate in strengthening and developing the people's government in a manner worthy of masters.

We should strengthen our people's government in every way by brilliantly embodying the revolutionary ideas and theory put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his classic work, "Tasks of the People's Government To Model the Entire Society on the Chuche Idea," and expedite the historic cause of the chuche-orientation of the entire society.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES DELEGATION, VISITOR 3 MAY

Mexican Parliamentary Group

SK040455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 3 received the parliamentary delegation of the United States of Mexico on a goodwill visit to our country. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegations headed by Marco Antonio Munoz, member of the Federal Chamber of Deputies and chairman of its Committee for Industrial Promotion. Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; and Son Song-pil, president of the National Economy Institute; Hong Il-chon, vice-minister of general education; and Kim Hyon-u, vice-minister of foreign affairs, who are deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Choe Tok-sin

SK040443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 3 received Mr Choe Tok-sin, former "foreign minister" of South Korea, former commander of an army corps of the South Korean "ROK Army" (lieutenant general) and former leader of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism, who is visiting the homeland from the United States to congratulate him on his 70th birthday. Comrade Kim Chung-nin was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with Mr Choe Tok-sin in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings. Mr Choe Tok-sin presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for Mr Choe Tok-sin.

XINHUA DELEGATION SIGNS ACCORD, DEPARTS 1 MAY

Chong Chun-ki Meets Officials

SK011112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) -- Viet-Premier Chong Chun-ki on April 30 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY of China headed by its vice-general director Deng Gang.

Present there were Vice-General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Song Pong-sun and personages concerned.

Cooperation Accord Signed

SK011114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) -- An agreement on exchange of information and mutual cooperation between the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and the Chinese XINHUA NEWS AGENCY was signed in Pyongyang on April 30.

Attending the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-General Director of the KCNA Song Pong-sun and personages concerned, and on the Chinese side were the members of the delegation of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY headed by its vice-general director Deng Gang.

The agreement was signed by Vice-General Directors Song Pong-sun and Deng Gang.

Delegation Leaves Pyongyang

SK020936 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 2 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Chinese XINHUA NEWS AGENCY headed by its vice-director general Deng Gang left here yesterday for home by train. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Vice-Director General of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Song Pong-sun and personages concerned, and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangong.

Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim He Zhangong hosted a reception on the evening of April 30 upon the conclusion of the delegation's visit to Korea.

PREPARATIONS COMPLETE FOR NONALIGNED PRESS MEET

SK032259 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA) -- Preparations for the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries (Pool) scheduled in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from May 12 to 14, have been successfully completed under the deep care of the DPRK Government.

The meeting will be attended by delegations of the member nations of the coordinating committee and other non-aligned news agencies interested in the meeting and regional and international organisations. The meeting will discuss practical measures for strengthening the pool and expanding the exchange of information among non-aligned countries.

CZECHOSLOVAK SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION ARRIVES

SK040445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA) -- A scientific and technical cooperation delegation of Czechoslovakia headed by Pavol Majersky, vice-minister of technological development and investment, arrived here on May 3 by air to attend the 23rd meeting of the Permanent Subcommittee of the Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. It was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Om Tok-hwan and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Josef Hadravsek.

UNC PROPOSES NNSC INVESTIGATE DMZ INCIDENTS

SK041052 Seoul YONHAP in English 1025 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, May 4 (YONHAP) -- The U.S.-led United Nations Command (UNC) proposed to North Korea that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) be given investigative responsibilities in the Demilitarized Zone at the 412th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) held here Tuesday.

Rear Adm. James Storms, the UNC senior member to MAC, said, "These responsibilities would include investigating alleged major armistice agreement violations as well as investigating and reporting on the progress of removal of personnel and material from the DMZ." Storms said the proposal was made because the North Korean side "refuses to use the joint observer teams established by the armistice agreement to investigate allegations by either side."

Storms also said: "Based on current results, neither your side's method nor our side's method seems to contribute significantly to the desired outcome -- incident prevention. Both methods apparently serve only to permit each side to disclaim the findings of the other side." He said that authorizing the NNSC with such powers would avoid any objections based on intelligence gathering because the investigations would be made up of neutral observers.

North Korean senior member to the MAC Maj. Gen. Han Chu-kyong labeled the proposal "ludicrous" claiming that the UNC provoked the April 21 exchange of fire across the DMZ, destroying North Korean guard posts and inflicting casualties. Han charged the UNC did not offer any responsible measures to prevent such incidents, but avoided its responsibility by merely turning it over to the NNSC.

North Korea originally requested the meeting be held April 27, but the UNC counterproposal for a Tuesday meeting was accepted by the North. The North Korean proposal came two days after the four-hour shooting incident across the DMZ on April 21.

ARMY COMMANDERS TO ADOPT NEW DEFENSE POSTURE

SK010402 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 May 92 p 8

[Text] Commanders of major army units were told yesterday to take a fundamentally new defense posture on an overall offensive footing, departing from the general defensive concept which had been maintained since the founding of the armed forces.

Army Chief of Staff Gen. Hwang Yong-si gave the instruction to an expanded commanders' meeting at the army headquarters. "We now have a need to fundamentally review our posture to overwhelm North Korea and protect the nation's right to survival," the army chief said. "The army has grown up as a defense-oriented general-purpose military organization in imitation of foreign organizational concepts and has not attempted to correct this course. Until today, it has failed to formulate an original military ideal based on the philosophy of national survival, any practical strategy guaranteeing deterrence of war, or any wide-ranging vision for contribution to national prosperity," Gen. Hwang pointed out.

"Therefore," he went on, "the most urgent task of the army at this moment is to restore our original shape and spirit and correct from the root all vulnerabilities that obstruct the development and vitality of the military."

He explained that the army should now be geared to the strengthening of ideological armament, the construction of offensive military power, economic operation of the forces, realization of broad unity and positive contributions to state policies as its new direction. He asked all levels of commanders to exert their total capabilities in achieving these goals by all means "putting your honor and position at stake and risking any sacrifice."

In the meeting, the commanders were asked to take strict precautions to check effectively the infiltration of North Korean armed agents expected to rise taking advantage of the green shade of trees in the spring and summer seasons. Noting the paramount importance of strong national consensus, they decided to spearhead the current pan-national spiritual renovation movement.

PARTIES AGREE ON SPECIAL SESSION ON SHOOTING

SK040057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 May 82 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly will hold a five-day special session Friday to look extensively into a deranged policeman's firing incident in Uiryeong, Kyongsang-namdo. Three major political parties agreed on the special sitting, when their floor leaders huddled at the speaker's residence last night.

Speaker Chong Nae-hyok will announce the convocation of the extraordinary sitting today. Following a brief opening ceremony detailed report on the shooting rampage, and lawmakers will take the floor to interpellate the government. The interpellation will last through Saturday.

The assembly will convene five of the 13 standing committees Monday. The five are the Home Affairs, Defense, Legislation-Justice, Health-Social Affairs and Steering Committees. The assembly is slated to adopt a recommendation to the government in a plenary session before the five-day extraordinary sitting ends next Tuesday.

Emerging from the floor leaders' meeting, Yi Chong-chan of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) said "the shocking incident" calls for a special session. The Home Affairs Committee dealt with the incident in detail last Friday, which requires extensive discussions by other pertinent committees, Yi said. A recommendation will be drawn up at the end of the five-day special session which is designed to handle the incident "from a dimension of policies," he noted. The agreement made among floor leaders early last month to hold a special session late this month or early in June is subject to negotiation, he said.

Yim Chong-ki of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) said he expects the government will present a final report on the incident to a plenary session. The government should make a political decision following the report, he said. He did not say what he meant by political decision, however. The DKP's demand for the en masse resignation is pending "the sincerity of the report and an apology," he disclosed.

Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun should offer an apology to the people on the occasion of the special session, Yi Tong-chin of the opposition Korea National Party (KNP) said. A policeman ran amok in Uiryeong, Kyongsang-namdo April 26, shot 56 persons to death and injured more than 30.

In the meantime, the floor leaders of the DJP, DKP and KNP agreed to meet again Thursday to work out a detailed schedule for the special session. Earlier in the day, the DJP held two rounds of inconclusive meetings intended to work out a consensus on whether or not to hold a special assembly session to look into last week's firing rampage. Most participants in the meetings shared a view that it would hardly be desirable to hold a special session, because the issue had already been handled in detail at the Home Affairs Committee. Without making a consensus at the meetings, the DJP empowered floor leader Yi Chong-chang to determine matters about a special assembly session, spokesman Pong Tu-wan said. Kim Chong-ho, chairman of the Home Affairs Committee, briefed the meeting of senior officers and the subsequent floor strategy meeting on the results of Friday's panel session.

SINMUN VIEWS 'LESSON' TAUGHT BY FALL OF VIETNAM

SK301055 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Vietnam: Where Has It Gone?"]

[Excerpts] This year's touring meetings on the security situation in major cities and provinces, which began on 15 April in Seoul, ends with its final meeting on Cheju Island on 30 April. Coincidentally, today is the 7th anniversary of the fall of Vietnam, which was once our ally and for whom our army shed blood.

Vietnam, 2 years after it signed the truce, was absurdly defeated by a surprise attack of the communist North Vietnamese armed forces and was communized.

For this reason, with the report meetings on the security situation ending today, we must once again remember the fall of Vietnam 7 years ago as a valuable and precious lesson for us in view of the situation we find ourselves in today.

This lesson can be summarized in three parts.

Firstly, in today's international community, no country can entirely trust its own security to assistance from allied countries. In other words, without determination for self-reliance in national defense and preparations for such strength equivalent to such a determination, no collective security system successfully serves its purpose. The fall of Vietnam teaches us such a bitter lesson.

What we must pay special attention to is that broader national harmony and unity are more indispensable than the maintenance of a strong army in establishing a defense posture.

Following the signing of the 1973 truce agreement, as a result of the antigovernment struggle led by the so-called third force, which asserted to be representing the conscience of the Vietnamese people, Vietnam's national consensus disintegrated just like sand and the Vietnamese political situation was plunged into chaos. Unable to stand it any longer, the United States, after 10 years of participation in the Vietnamese war, having sacrificed some 50,000 men and officers and expended some \$100 billion in the war, withdrew from Vietnam. This coldly shows the reality and essence of a collective security system, which assumes mutual cooperation based on partnership as its major condition.

Secondly, the Vietnam war was not simply an internal conflict in a nation but a proxy war for the Soviet Union which is bent on communizing the world. This is readily proven by the fact that Vietnam is now under direct domination of the Soviet expansionism. How can we, who witnessed the southward invasion of 25 June waged by the North Korean puppets and are now confronting them -- who, backed by the Soviet Far East military forces, are insidiously waiting for an opportunity for southward invasion -- forget this lesson even for a minute?

Thirdly, signing a truce agreement with communists does not always mean peace. That is, communists, pretending to observe a truce agreement whenever they find the situation to be unfavorable to them, will always break the agreement and resort to invasion when the situation turns favorable. The North Korean puppets are no exception as far as this is concerned.

It is all the more regrettable that some senseless students and religionists, forgetting this lesson, have recently committed injudicious acts which quite possibly could repeat the Vietnamese example.

In view of the results so far, the burning of the American Cultural Center in Pusan and the anti-U.S. statement issued by some religionists in support of the arson are acts destroying national security and benefiting the enemy, and they deserve denunciation.

Needless to say, the most urgent task facing us at this moment is to firmly ensure national security and the people's rights to existence while achieving sustained national development in order and stability. To achieve this, a reestablishment of a clear-cut outlook on national security -- a common denominator for national harmony -- is called for more than anything else.

AFP CITES KPNLF COMMUNIQUE ON COALITION PROPOSAL

BK030752 Hong Kong AFP in English 0737 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, 3 May (AFP) -- The three anti-Vietnamese Cambodian resistance movements have agreed to participate "in a common struggle, retaining their own identity, their own ideology and their own points of view," the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) said in a communique reaching here today.

The three groups -- the KPNLF, the Khmer Rouge and the movement of former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk -- are seeking the withdrawal of some 170,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, but have not yet succeeded in forming a joint front.

The leader of the non-communist KPNLF, former Premier Son Sann, said during a recent visit to Singapore and Kuala Lumpur that he was ready to have a meeting with the two other groups, one of which -- the Khmer Rouge -- holds the Cambodian seat at the United Nations.

The KPNLF communique said that Son Sann "is determined to contribute to the formation of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea." It said he hoped that a new meeting of the three movements would be held "without delay" in one of the capitals of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) grouping Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

The communique also said Son Sann would send the two other movements "a constructive proposal that should lead to the immediate formation of a coalition government."

Earlier this year, Khmer Rouge Premier Khieu Samphan and Prince Sihanouk held talks in Beijing which Mr. Son Sann did not attend.

BANGKOK REPORTS KHIEU SAMPHAN-SON SANN MEETING

BK040100 Bangkok POST in English 4 May 82 p 1

[Text] Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and the leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), Son Sann, held talks at an undisclosed location last week, leading to some hope that a meeting of the three Kampuchean resistance factions might take place by the end of this month. The venue for the meeting of the three factions has been tentatively fixed at Kuala Lumpur.

Informed sources described the atmosphere at last week's talks between Khieu Samphan and Son Sann as "very friendly, with both sides seeming to soften their original positions."

Both Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge) and the KPNLF expressed major policy differences over the framework of the proposed loose coalition of anti-Vietnamese forces during the nine rounds of meetings the ad hoc committee in Bangkok last year. Son Sann even failed to show up at the summit meeting of the three groups organised by the Chinese Government last year in Beijing.

However, following last week's meeting, the KPNLF issued a press release stating that Son Sann remained determined to contribute to the formation of a coalition government, and to lead the struggle in all forms against Vietnamese aggression until Kampuchea is totally liberated.

The release stated that Son Sann would make known his "constructive" proposal aiming at the immediate formation of a coalition government, and would make efforts to ensure that the coalition becomes an acceptable reality.

It quoted Son Sann as saying he hoped a meeting of the three resistance factions would take place soon.

SINGAPORE PAPER CARRIES SON SANN INTERVIEW

BK260958 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 24 Apr 82 p 13

[Excerpts of interview with KPNLF leader Son Sann by Nancy Cheng -- given 20 April in Bangkok; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] ON HIS RECENT 4-MONTH TOUR TO EUROPE, THE U.S. AND CANADA; **"Our mission was to tell people everywhere about our situation. We expose our needs, you know, like Buddhist monks in the morning standing with the bowls; whatever you give them, they are satisfied. Also, I was asking my countrymen for their opinion, Cambodians everywhere object to a tight collaboration with the Khmer Rouge. I met many sympathetic people and I believe humanitarian aid for us is increasing. But many governments look to the ASEAN countries for [the] lead, for example, in the provision of aid, and to find a formula for a coalition government. ASEAN is the key.**

"Many Western governments are asked by their people why they voted to support the DK (Democratic Kampuchean) seat at the UN when the government committed so many atrocities. The reason is the ASEAN formula so far has been the best to keep the Heng Samrin regime out. Australia did not vote for the DK Government, but they told us they will vote for a coalition government seat in the UN if we were in it. In Europe, I was particularly pleased with the resolution passed at the European parliament at Strasbourg which, among other things, unanimously acknowledged the existence of the KPNLF."

ON THE KPNLF'S IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES: **"The main objective, of course, is to fight the Vietnamese in order to liberate our country. Secondly, to maintain a seat at the UN on the resistance side. We have to help, serve and defend the Khmer people."**

ON CLAIMS THAT THE VIETNAMESE HAVE BROUGHT PEACE AND ORDER TO KAMPUCHEA: **"People who say that are not the real friends of Kampuchea, they are making propaganda. We continue the resistance to Vietnamese occupation because we do not want to become second-class Vietnamese.**

"The Vietnamese want us to become assimilated into their culture. The Khmer will have to change their names and learn their language, just like what happened during the last century when the Vietnamese 'liberated' the Muslim state of Champa in Vietnam. And the people there had to escape into Kampuchea to avoid becoming Vietnamese. The Vietnamese population, too, is not having enough to eat, so their troops take our rice and food for themselves and send some back to Vietnam.

"Before this occupation, Kampuchea exported food -- we had plenty of rice and fish -- but now the Vietnamese are taking it away, so they are not doing something good for the Cambodian people. A lot of smuggling goes on in Phnom Penh, so people living in the cities do not suffer as much as those in the countryside. Some of them have nothing to eat. They come into our zones, arriving in bad condition. Our zones now have a population of over 120,000 and it is swelling every week."

ON SOME JOURNALISTS' COMMENTS THAT THE NAME SON SANN IS NOT WELL KNOWN INSIDE KAMPUCHEA: **"I am not fighting for fame. I am fighting for liberation."**

ON THE BATTLE OF SOKH SANN: **"There are four reasons why the Vietnamese attacked Sokh Sann. One, they intended to wipe out Khmer resistance. Two, they wanted to eliminate our forces in Sokh Sann. Three, they wanted to break the morale and will of our soldiers to fight and, four, they wanted to capture our position in Kampuchea.**

"Though we had to evacuate our camps in the area, it is the Vietnamese who lost the battle because they not only failed to lower the Khmer people's morale; they suffered over 1,000 casualties. On our side we had only 18 wounded and six killed. And their invading forces outnumbered ours eight to one.

"During my visit last week to the new settlement area, I was told that the Vietnamese soldiers tried to force one woman and her young child to go back to Phnom Penh by setting fire to her hut to force her decision. But she preferred death and leapt into the flames with her daughter. The Vietnamese razed two camps.

"We need much help from friends. We do not want to embarrass our friends by specifying our needs, but they know what we want. We are grateful to those who help us. We have 9,000 men but not enough weapons. There are 3,000 more men, fully trained but no arms. The 3-day battle at Sokh Sann established our credibility as a fighting force, and the morale of the soldiers is very high. "During my visit last week, the people there unanimously reaffirmed their desire to remain in the zone to fight the Vietnamese rather than go to a third country or to return to occupied Kampuchea."

ON THE NEED TO RESTORE ANGKOR WAT: "The KPNLF was the first to propose a neutral and demilitarized zone around Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom, back in 1978. We have just written to the director-general of UNESCO urging him to take the matter up. We prefer to take charge of the restoration of Angkor Wat ourselves, but the ruins must be restored by experts immediately."

CHEA SIM ADDRESSES PHNOM PENH MAY DAY MEETING

BK031427 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 May (SPK) -- Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council and chairman of the National Assembly, addressed a meeting held in Phnom Penh this morning under the sponsorship of the front in honor of the International Labor Day (1 May). He appealed to Kampuchean workers to unite closely in order to implement the resolutions of the fourth party congress and of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee.

Present in the presidium were, among others, Chea Sim, of the KUFNCD National Council and of the National Assembly; Nat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Soy Keo, deputy minister of national defense; Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD; and Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly. Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea also attended.

Following the opening speech by Heng Teav, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, Chairman Chea Sim said: In this solemn festival, we take the liberty of expressing our warmest congratulations to the Soviet Union, the first socialist country in the world which blazed the trail toward communism.

We take the liberty of expressing our congratulations to the fraternal countries of the socialist community, which stands as the solid bulwark of the revolutionary currents and which is now making admirable achievements in socialist construction. We congratulate the oppressed nations which have broken their fetters and recovered their independence and freedom. We congratulate the international working class, the fighters for peace, who have won many victories in pursuing their noble objectives of fighting for the right to live in peace and for democracy and for social progress by preventing the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries from perpetrating perfidious maneuvers. In fact, these latter wanted to push mankind into the abyss of a destructive and tragic nuclear war.

We are very pleased with the rapid development of the present world situation.

Chairman Chea Sim went on to say: Thanks to the assistance and support of the revolutionary alliance between the two fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos [as received], of the fraternal socialist countries and of the progressive peoples in the world, the Kampuchean people won victories over the French colonialists and U.S. imperialist aggressors and totally overturned the barbarous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime which was in the pay of the Beijing expansionists. Following the 7 January 1979 historic victory, our country entered a new era -- an era of independence and freedom while progressing toward socialism, an era which inspires progressive mankind to the highest degree.

Our people, who were treated as slaves, have been saved, have risen up for the first time in their history and have become the masters of their lives, destiny and fatherland.

Aware of being the masters of their own territory, during these past 3 years our people have made sacrifices and struggled firmly and courageously, winning great victories in all fields. Thanks to the support of the army and people of Vietnam, our army and people successively foiled all the dry-season subversive plans and maneuvers of our enemies. Our land and our people have experienced a rapid rebirth. The life of our people has gradually stabilized.

Political security and social order are, in a word, well maintained. The Fourth KPRP Congress held in May 1981 fixed the pertinent political line of our country's revolution. Through democratic commune-level elections and general elections, the state power has been established from the central to the grassroots echelons and is growing stronger with each passing day.

The Second and Third KUFNCD Congresses have consolidated the national alliance and solidarity. Those who previously sided with the enemy have returned to the fold and are living normally with our inhabitants. Their number is growing every day.

On the international stage, the role and prestige of the PRK are growing with each passing day. The militant alliance of the three fraternal Indochinese countries now constitutes a solid and vigorous force. The solidarity and cooperation among the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries has developed further. This is a factor justifying the continuing progress of the revolution of our country.

In order to amplify these victories, during the past dry season our army and people successively achieved new and appreciable gains. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary traitors, despite the aid and assistance of their Beijing expansionist bosses, could only experience more stinging defeats. In fact, they failed in their subversive maneuvers during the past dry season.

Since then, we have prevailed over drought and floods, thereby ensuring production during the rainy season. The arable land throughout the country has increased by 15 percent compared to the 1980-81 dry season.

Our workers and artisans have made great efforts to produce the tools for necessary agriculture and goods to meet the needs of the people. Our rubber plantation workers have been trying to increase rubber production. Through the rehabilitation of industrial and rubber production, the working force and trade union organization have been established and have developed. On the occasion of the new year, our people joyfully celebrated the Chaul Chhnam Thmei Festival in complete security. This clearly proves that the mass organizations have rapidly developed, successfully implemented the resolutions of the fourth party congress and that our people are inspired by a sense of patriotism and love for the new regime. And all of this demonstrates the stability and progress of our country's revolution.

What we have achieved up to now, Chea Sim stressed, we owe to the Communist Party, government, people and army of Vietnam, who have not hesitated to make sacrifices in order to save us from the abyss of genocide and who continue to assist us and sincerely support us in defending our national independence and building the fatherland.

We would like to thank the comrade Vietnamese experts who are now sharing our hardships, who are carrying out heavy tasks with us and who are making every effort while displaying a high sense of internationalism to help us.

We express the feelings of our people to the parties, governments and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the USSR and other peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, who, in good collaboration, effectively support our people in all fields. We sincerely thank the international working class; the peace-, freedom- and justice-loving forces in the world; the Indian Government and people and the other nonaligned countries; and the international organizations and friends who have contributed and are contributing their active support to our people.

Our people are determined to carry out the resolutions of the Third Plenary Session of the KPRP; foil all the destructive maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialists; firmly defend the territory, territorial waters and airspace of the fatherland; and, at the same time, make efforts to redress the economy, with agriculture as the core.

Chea Sim talked about the tasks for 1982 and stated: To carry out all our revolutionary tasks successfully, we must grasp and observe the political line laid down by the party and hold aloft the two banners of authentic patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

Solidarity with Vietnam is a political line of strategic significance and with a determined character for the Kampuchean revolution.

He said: Our people want to maintain the bonds of solidarity and sincere and loyal friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam just as they would protect that which is most dear to them. Our people are pleased with the brilliant successes of the Fifth VCP Congress and wish the Vietnamese people success in the implementation of the fifth congress resolutions. We express satisfaction with the Third LPDR Congress. We wish the congress brilliant successes and a successful implementation of its resolutions! We will strive to defend, maintain and immortalize the alliance between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. In fact, this is a determining factor for the victory of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries and a factor in guaranteeing peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Together with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos, we reaffirm the effective position and the will contained in the proposals presented at the conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City and the conference held in Vientiane in February.

We enthusiastically welcome the pertinent initiatives of the Soviet Union put forward by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, at the 17th trade union congress and recently in Tashkent.

We resolutely support the struggle of the peoples of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America who oppose imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and Zionism and who are struggling for national independence and social progress.

The chairman pointed out that the greatest danger to mankind is the collusion between imperialism headed by the United States and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and affirmed that the solidarity of the progressive forces in the world will cause their warmongering policy to fail.

Chairman Chea Sim appealed to the combatants, workers, intellectuals, peasants and Kampucheans living abroad to unite, cooperate with the fraternal Vietnamese people and make efforts to implement the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress, the Third Plenary Session of the KPRP Central Committee as well as the 10-point program of the front successfully.

KAMPUCHEA COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

BK030716 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 May (SPK) -- Like workers of other countries, Kampuchean workers are aware of the great changes in the world, says the paper KAMPUCHEA in an editorial welcoming International Labor Day, 1 May.

The victory of the Russian October Revolution in 1917, the paper says, has given birth to a new society, dislodged colonialism from colonies and weakened the imperialist system. The three revolutionary currents -- the development of the socialist community, the national liberation and independence movement and the struggle of workers in the capitalist countries -- are combined into a powerful force of struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Carried away by their own momentum, all peoples are heightening vigilance and seeking by every means possible to foil the maneuvers of international reaction led by U.S. imperialism which, in collusion with the Beijing ruling circles, is foolishly indulging in an arms race, threatening to launch a nuclear war and engaging in the conquest of lost territories.

In Kampuchea, the paper goes on, where the feudalism regime was toppled and that of genocide abolished, the multifaceted cooperation with Vietnam and Laos, and the assistance of the socialist community fostered by the Soviet Union and progressives in the world, have helped the Kampuchean revolution advance steadily in spite of the maneuver of the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The front's central organ urges workers throughout the country to do their best to make the 1982 economic and cultural development plan a success and to defeat the psychological warfare and the sabotage activities of Chinese expansionism, U.S. imperialism and their lackeys -- Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk.

The paper calls on the Kampuchean people to implement the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress, thereby contributing to the struggle of the working class and workers throughout the world for peace, independence, democracy and socialism, the paper concludes.

HENG SAMRIN RETURNS FROM LAO PARTY CONGRESS

BK021504 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 May (SPK) -- The PRK delegation led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the LPRP and chairman of the Council of State, returned to Phnom Penh today after attending the Third LPRP Congress.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the National Assembly and chairman of the KUFNCD; Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; other ministers, deputy ministers and other personalities.

Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea were also present for the arrival of the delegation.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ON REELECTION

BK040209 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 May (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, secretary general of the KPRP Central Committee, today sent his warmest fraternal congratulations to Kaysone Phomvihon on his reelection to the post of secretary general of the LPRP Central Committee. The message said:

Your reelection as secretary general of the party is proof that the Lao party and people have faith and confidence in you. You have struggled tirelessly for the revolutionary cause of the Lao party, working class and people and made an important contribution to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the world. May I convey to you my best wishes for good health and brilliant successes in the accomplishment of your noble duties.

I hope that the fraternal Lao people, under the LPRP's clear-sighted leadership, will successfully implement the resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress and achieve new, great successes in building and defending socialism, thereby making an active contribution to the defense of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

May the bonds of militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and cooperation in all domains between Kampuchea and Laos last forever.

RADIO COMMENTARY WELCOMES LPRP CONGRESS

BK020611 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Warmest Welcome to the Third Congress of the Glorious LPRP"]

[Text] After carrying out its tasks for a period of time in which it achieved brilliant successes in all fields, the LPRP today convenes its third congress in a joyous atmosphere. Filled with profound sentiments of friendship and militant solidarity, the entire party and people of Kampuchea sincerely greet the fraternal Lao party, government and people on this grand opening of the Third LPRP Congress.

The Kampuchean people are well aware that the LPRP, formerly the Indochinese Communist Party, was founded to fight and topple the feudalism regime and the oppressor class of all stripes as well as the aggressive colonialists. As soon as it was founded, the LPRP fought vigorously in the resistance against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists and for the salvation of the Lao people and country. Particularly, since its victory over the U.S. imperialists in 1975, the LPRP has disseminated a correct line in leading the Lao people throughout the country to struggle vigorously in order to build their nation and fatherland. It is due to this correct and wise leadership of the LPRP that the Lao people have scored brilliant achievements in all aspects, such as in the political, economic, social and cultural fields. At the same time, the revolutionary power has been strengthened with every passing day and the people's livelihood has become increasingly stable. Moreover, the unity of the entire nation remains firm. No reactionary force can break this unity. The enemy of the Lao people is very furious to see the constant development of the Lao revolution. The Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have sought by all means to destroy the achievements of the Lao revolution. They have instigated the reactionaries who are their lackeys to sabotage the peaceful life of the Lao people living along the border area adjacent to China, continued their threats and created constant tension there; however, these perfidious maneuvers and activities have all been frustrated.

All these brilliant achievements and great feats achieved by the fraternal Lao people attest to the correct and wise leadership of the LPRP which is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party. The LPRP has created its lines of leadership with lively scientific characteristics in conformity with the concrete conditions of the country and people. At the same time, these victories cannot be separated from the sincere support and assistance of Kampuchea, Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. These victories are achieved through the line of national independence that links closely with that of international solidarity initiated and constantly implemented by the LPRP.

The Third LPRP Congress will correctly evaluate the situation in the country and the achievements of the tasks set forth by the second congress as well as set targets for future implementation in order to build the country toward socialism. For this reason, the Third LPRP Congress is of great significance in initiating new lines for implementation by the Lao revolution and people.

Filled with sentiments of friendship and militant solidarity, the Kampuchean people warmly greet the great achievements scored in the past by the fraternal Lao people. The entire party and people of Kampuchea express their sincere welcome to the Third LPRP Congress and wish it brilliant success.

FRIENDSHIP MEETING MARKS VCP CONGRESS SUCCESS

BK281011 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Apr (SPK) -- On 26 April, the Kampuchean-Vietnam Friendship Association held a meeting in Phnom Penh to greet the success of the Fifth VCP Congress.

Attending the meeting were Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State, vice chairman of the front and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; and Men Chhan, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the front.

On this occasion, Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien emphasized the shining success of the Fifth VCP Congress and spoke of the victories won by the Vietnamese revolution since the Forth VCP Congress.

Chan Ven praised the VCP for its success in holding the fifth congress and for the efforts it has made over the past 50 years since its founding to lead the Vietnamese revolution through various stages and from victories to victories. He praised the solidarity and friendship between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples and thanked the Vietnamese party, people and government for their aid to Kampuchea.

BANQUET MARKS MAY DAY; CONGRESS SUCCESS HAILED

BK030440 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] On the evening of 1 May 1982, the LPRP Central Committee organized a grand banquet to welcome the glorious success of the Third LPRP Congress and to celebrate the 1 May International Labor Day. Attending the banquet were Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the party Central Committee; comrade members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau Nouthak Phounsavan, Souphanouvong, Phoumi Vongvichit, Gen Khamtai Siphandon, Phoun Sipaseut and Sisomphon Lovansai; members of the party Central Committee Secretariat; full and alternate members of the party Central Committee; together with representatives of party members from various units, regions and provinces to the congress.

Vice Chairmen of the Supreme People's Council Faidang Lobaliayao and Khamsook Keola; Souvanna Phouma, adviser to the government; and distinguished guests also attended the banquet. Also attending were the VCP delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; the CPSU delegation led by Comrade Romanov, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad party committee; the KPRP delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee; and delegations of other fraternal parties to the congress.

At the grand banquet, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane made a speech thanking various fraternal socialist countries for their consistent, all-round, effective support, assistance and cooperation, and thanking and expressing best wishes to the various delegations of the communist and workers parties and the national liberation organizations which attended the congress. He then invited all the Lao and foreign guests to drink a toast to welcome the success of the Third LPRP Congress and to commemorate the International Labor Day, 1 May.

After the banquet, art and literary performance were staged and the traditional Lao dance was organized in a joyous atmosphere.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON THIRD LPRP CONGRESS

Sisomphon Lovansai's Speech

BK301230 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0835 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Speech by Sisomphon Lovansai, member of LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, at closing session of Third LPRP Congress -- live]

[Text] Respected members of the presidium, distinguished guests, dear comrade delegates: Assigned by the presidium of the congress, I would like to announce the results of the election of the party Central Committee elected at this third congress of our party.

In the face of the requirements and heavy responsibilities in the new period of the revolution, the congress has decided to increase the sectors that make up the party Central Committee in both quantity and quality. They are as follows:

To ensure the guiding and organizing of the implementation of the congress resolution, the new party Central Committee comprised 55 comrades -- 49 comrades are full members and 6 comrades are alternate members. They represent both sexes, all ages and nationalities at the central and local levels, and various strata. The ratio is: Lao Loum [Lao people living in the lowlands], 79 percent; Lao Theung [groups of Lao tribes living in hilly areas], 15 percent; and Lao Soung [also called Meo people], 6 percent.

In short, there was only one woman in the previous party Central Committee. The current Central Committee includes four female comrades. The average age of this party Central Committee is 55, with the oldest being 74, and the youngest being 38. There are 15 comrades who were members of the Indochinese Communist Party.

The previous party Central Committee comprised 27 comrades, all of whom have been reelected. The new members of the party Central Committee are those who witnessed the two periods of struggle -- the struggles against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists and for national liberation. They have been trained and tempered by actual liberation. They have been trained and tempered by actual deeds of the revolution. They have positively participated in the cause of defending the country and defending socialism.

In the new party Central Committee, 90 percent have attended intermediate and higher Marxist-Leninist theoretical courses.

Based on his virtuous deeds, capabilities and practical experience in his capacity as general secretary of the party over the past 27 years, the plenary session of the new party Central Committee -- which for the first time since the establishment of the LPRP proceeded in an atmosphere of singleminded unity and complete unanimity -- has reelected our respected and beloved Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane as general secretary of the party Central Committee once again. [long applause; speech interrupted by some delegates shouting congratulations]

The plenary session of the party Central Committee has unanimously elected the party Central Committee Political Bureau which comprises 7 comrades. These comrades have passed through tests and are the staunch mainstay of the unity within the party. They are a group of clear-sighted leaders. Their names are as follows: [passage omitted listing the names of the new LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, Central Committee Secretariat, members and alternates of the Central Committee, published on pages I 1, 2 of the 30 April DAILY REPORT].

Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng's Speech

BK031204 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Speech by Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, delivered at the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane -- recorded; date not given]

[Text] Respected presidium, beloved distinguished guests and comrades: First of all, we would like to welcome and express our wholehearted support for the political report presented by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, and the other reports read at this congress.

I would like to present a report on agricultural transformation and development in our country to this congress. Agriculture is a very important service for it constitutes a base on which to build and develop industry. Our country is in a tropical region and possesses favorable conditions for developing crop cultivation and livestock raising. It has an estimated 4 million hectares of arable land. Of these, 815,330 hectares are suitable for rice growing. Rice has been cultivated on 430,000 hectares so far. Laos also has several plains suitable for growing industrial trees and contains vast pasture lands totaling some 3,184,670 hectares suitable for developing livestock and growing industrial trees.

Being a small agricultural country with scattered production and dependent on nature, our country must solve many problems in advancing toward large-scale socialist production. It will take considerable time to advance in this direction.

During the past 6 years, in spite of serious natural calamities, our people have made every effort to overcome all difficulties and score glorious historical achievements. We have built a number of material and technical bases as well as irrigation facilities, thereby doubling the size of the irrigated area. Some 1,700 new machines have been installed. Animal feed factories and vaccine laboratories have been set up and schools for the training of technical cadres have been expanded.

With regard to foodgrain production, in 1976 we harvested some 700,000 tons of paddy. By 1981 paddy production had increased to 1,154,000 tons -- an average of 335 kilos per Lao citizen -- thus enabling us to become self-sufficient in food. Our task in growing industrial trees and developing animal husbandry has made good headway.

As for the transformation of agriculture, to date we have set up several thousand agricultural cooperatives and tens of thousands of mutual aid labor teams. The establishment of agricultural cooperatives has been basically completed in the rice-growing areas in Houa Phan, Xieng Khouang, Phong Saly and Oudomsai Provinces. In addition, each locality has also set up model agricultural cooperatives, thus encouraging peasants to embark on a collective livelihood gradually. Nevertheless, our agricultural production has yet to meet all the requirements in the life of our people, industrial production and export.

Comrades, to develop agricultural production in the years to come, we must firmly grasp and simultaneously apply the three revolutions in agricultural production in a correct and creative manner as follows:

1. We must strive to consolidate and develop state farms, including crop cultivation and livestock breeding stations, aiming at making the state take the initiative in controlling various important agricultural products in order to stabilize the people's life and create exports.
2. We must organize a study of experiences with regard to the consolidation and building of agricultural cooperatives, aiming at allowing their production to develop in earnest. The income of cooperative members must be steadily increased. At the same time, efforts must be made to do away with the vestiges of feudalism and ownership and the arbitrary control of land. Policies must be adopted to deal with abandoned farm land and to allow cooperative members and farmers to sell their products. Production tools and draft animals must be sold to them at low prices with a view to promoting and expanding agricultural production. At the same time, we must earnestly promote the development of household economy of farmers, cooperative members, cadres, army men and policemen.
3. We must strive to build more material and technical bases for agricultural production, including irrigation projects, reservoirs and artesian wells at the district level. We must improve and develop experimental crop seed stations, establish more schools for training technical and professional cadres, sell farm tools to farmers at low prices and selectively organize the inspection and utilization of modified means and farm implements with the aim of adequately meeting the requirements of economic and agricultural production in the new stage. At the same time, we must encourage and guide farmers to engage in intensive agriculture, minimize the clearing of forests, shift to farming on terraced fields and hoed-up fields, and grow industrial trees.

Comrades, to fulfill the aforementioned tasks, the agricultural and irrigation services and all agricultural cooperatives must step up their efforts. In addition, close coordination among the other services concerned must also be achieved. I am fully convinced that given the talented and clear-sighted leadership of our party, coupled with the perseverance and studiousness of our people, the agricultural transformation and development in our country will make new and firm advances, thereby contributing to the task of defending the country and building socialism.

In conclusion, I wish the congress a glorious success. Thank you. [applause]

Greetings From Brezhnev

BK031231 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 3 May (KPL) -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist Party of Soviet Union CC, recently greeted Kaysone Phomvihane on the occasion of the latter's reelection as general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC.

The Soviet people, L. Brezhnev stresses, acknowledge that you are not only a great and foremost leader of the party and government of the LPDR, but you also rank among prominent personalities in the international communist movement.

The Soviet people highly appreciated your personal contributions to the enhancement and development of fraternal friendship and many-sided cooperations between our parties and peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, says the message.

As comrades, we have closely followed the Third National Congress of the LPRP, its various resolutions to be implemented in the cause of building of socialist basis as well as in the interest of peace and international cooperation, the telegram noted.

Delegations' Departures

BK031211 Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 3 May (KPL) -- Guest delegates at the party third congress, on May 2, started to leave here. Among those which left were delegations of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Polish United Workers Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Workers Party of Angola, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Workers Party of Korea, and the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The delegates were bade farewell at the airport by Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, Sisavat Keobounphan, Secretariat member of party CC, along with other party CC members. Ambassadors of the socialist embassies to Laos were also on hand.

PRIME MINISTER PREM DISCUSSES EUROPEAN TOUR

London Press Conference

BK300439 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, who is currently on an official visit to the United Kingdom from 27-30 April, left Claridge House yesterday at 0900 local time to visit Phuttha Prathip Monastery, which is a Thai temple in London. The prime minister privately donated 200 pounds for the temple's work.

At 1030, the prime minister granted an interview to newsmen at Claridge House. Among the questions asked at the interview regarded the presence of child labor abuse despite this year being the Bangkok bicentennial [word indistinct]. The prime minister replied that he wanted to emphasize that cases of child labor abuse, such as those reported, occurred only occasionally and that they are not widespread. The Thai Government, through the Interior Ministry and the Labor Department, is closely watching the matter. The prime minister expressed regret at the reports which stated that Thai children are used like slaves in the labor force.

The prime minister disclosed at the interview that he and Mrs Thatcher also discussed the Falkland Islands dispute. He said Thailand supports UN Security Council Resolution 502 calling for withdrawal from the Falkland Islands of combat forces by all parties -- a solution similar to the UN Security Council [as heard] resolution calling for a withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. Thailand favors a peaceful solution to the Falklands dispute.

Asked about widely circulated reports that Thailand emerged victorious from its negotiations with the EEC, the prime minister said he and the Thai Government do not regard it as victory in a sense, but feel that the EEC trade commission has treated Thailand with great sympathy.

Remarks Upon Return

BK021220 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 2 May 82

[Excerpt] The prime minister and his delegation received warm and honor-filled welcomes from the leaders of the United Kingdom, Belgium, Austria and France during their visit to these countries. This statement was made by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon to a group of newsmen upon his arrival this morning at the Don Muang Air Force Command Airport:

[Begin Prem recording] Generally speaking, we received a very warm and honor-filled welcome from these countries. It was a welcome accorded to an old friend following a long absence of contact at the head of government level. To cite France as an example, the last visit to that country by a Thai prime minister was 28 years ago -- the visit made by Marshal P. Phibunsongkhram. During our visit to these countries, we had an opportunity to meet their heads of state and heads of government. We also met the president of the European Economic Commission. [end recording]

Concerning political consultations, the prime minister has this to report: [Begin recording] During our meeting with the heads of the governments in these countries, we were asked about the situation in Thailand and the problems of the region, about threats to regional peace coming from the aggression and occupation of Kampuchea and about the role of world powers in that problem. We explained these things to them in detail. This was a very good opportunity for me and the foreign minister to explain to them about the problems of our country. They have never before had such a chance to hear directly from the government, except from reports from their embassies.

We told these countries, including the European Economic Commission, all they wanted to know. They have understood the situation and reaffirmed their support for Thailand's and ASEAN's stand with regard to the implementation of the UN resolutions as well as the proposal put forward by the international conference on Kampuchea. These countries and the EEC reassured us that they will not change their policy regarding Kampuchea and will ban economic aid to Vietnam so long as Vietnam refuses to abide by the UN resolutions and does not pull troops out of Kampuchea, thus allowing the Kampuchean people to enjoy their right to self determination. They also recognized the importance of ASEAN in promoting regional peace and stability.

Regarding the refugee problem, these countries praised our humanitarian policy and expressed their sympathy for Thailand's heavy burden from the beginning to present. They have pledged, therefore, continued assistance for our country and support for Thailand's policy in seeking a solution to this problem. [end recording]

VOFA RESPONDS TO SRV CRITICISM OF PREM VISITS

BK300740 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Is Guilty of Interfering With the Internal Affairs of Another Country?"]

[Text] If you were to watch closely the progress of the current visit of prime minister of Thailand Gen Prem Tinsulanon to four Western European countries, Belgium, Austria, the United Kingdom and France, we will be able to understand that the Thai premier is exerting his utmost effort in seeking European cooperation in the promotion of international peace and stability. In his speech to the European leaders, including the EEC, the Thai prime minister said that Thailand shares with these European countries the conviction that the conflicts among nations should be resolved by peaceful means and in condemning armed intervention in Kampuchea by the Vietnamese forces.

Thailand and the EEC had joined the international community in adopting the UN General Assembly resolutions calling for the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and allowing the Kampuchean people to determine their own future free from foreign interference. Paradoxically, the speeches of the Thai prime minister to the EEC and the European leaders had been condemned by the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY as an attempt by Thailand to interfere with the relations between Vietnam and the Western European countries. The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, which is known for its flair for distorting and twisting the facts, accused Thailand for serving the aim of Beijing and Washington in opposing the three Indochinese states. The Thai premier had often stated during his visit to the European countries that Thailand cherishes nothing more than an opportunity to develop itself in peace and freedom, free also from outside interference in Thailand's internal affairs by any powers. Furthermore, Thailand's support of the UN resolutions to solve the Kampuchean problem peacefully is being shared by the EEC and other European countries. Thailand and other ASEAN countries had also made proposals to see comprehensive political settlement in the Kampuchean situation by peaceful means in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions and the recommendation of the United Nations international conference on Kampuchea. But it is regrettable that Vietnam has stubbornly refused to abide by the UN resolutions and has never mentioned or commented on the proposals by Thailand and ASEAN. Instead, Vietnam has continued to occupy Kampuchea with about 200,000 Vietnamese troops.

Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea not only violates the UN Charter and international law, but also has caused international tension with far reaching repercussions well beyond the region. Yet, using their inverted logic, Vietnam is accusing the Thai prime minister of interfering with Vietnam's affairs. Was it not because of the Vietnamese interference with the Kampuchean affairs that Belgium is withholding its aid to Vietnam until Vietnam abides by the relevant UN resolutions?

During the talks between the prime minister of Thailand and the president of the EEC, both sides showed common views concerning the general global situation and expressed their strong opposition to the aggression in Afghanistan and Kampuchea for foreign forces and to all forms of outside interference in internal affairs of countries. In asking the EEC to withhold all forms of aid to Vietnam until Hanoi abided by the UN resolutions, the Thai prime minister only wanted Vietnam to realize that its aggression in Kampuchea is being generally opposed by the world community and will serve no basis for justifications for Vietnam to receive outside aid as such aid would only encourage continued aggression and occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam. In principle, Thailand has no objections to Vietnam's receiving aid from the EEC or from other countries, as Thailand has a genuine desire to see the Vietnamese economic situation be improved and the living standards of the Vietnamese people be substantially upgraded. At present, Vietnam's economic situation is in the state of near disaster and its social and political machineries are not functioning well. Even a prominent Vietnamese newspaper editor had grimly admitted that there were shortfalls and weaknesses in the economy of Vietnam. But instead of concentrating its resource to recuperate its sick economy for the benefit of its own people, Vietnam has unwisely chosen a disastrous alternative to plunder its resource in an unwinnable war in Kampuchea and in its ruthless suppression of the Khmer patriotic forces. This being the case, Vietnam should search its conscience and ask itself who indeed is interfering with the internal affairs of Kampuchea, instead of pointing its finger at the other country.

Thailand and ASEAN had even offered to assist Vietnam in rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economy of Vietnam, and ASEAN will be the first to do so if Vietnam agrees to abide by the relevant UN resolutions which include, among others, the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese military forces from Kampuchea. The prime minister of Thailand has every legitimate right to deliver his speech to the EEC and the European countries during his four-nation tour as he had an overriding desire to bring peace and stability to the region. In precisely the same manner, the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, was not denied such a right when he asked the European countries to give aid to Vietnam during his visit to Europe a few days earlier, although his request was immediately turned down by the Belgian Government which insisted that Vietnam must first abide by the UN resolutions. Therefore when the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY accused the Thai prime minister of interfering with Vietnam's internal affairs, it was merely attempting to subvert the efforts by the Thai prime minister towards finding peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problems which is a major international problem besetting the Southeast Asian region today.

PRASONG SUNSIRI DISCUSSES FIGHTING IN KAMPUCHEA

BK260234 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 26 Apr 82 p 5

[Excerpts of interview with Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council -- date and place not given]

[Text] Question: How do you evaluate the fighting during the recently-concluded dry season between the Kampuchean resistance forces against the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin's troops in western Kampuchea?

Answer: This is the third dry-season fighting between the two sides and it also marked the heaviest level of fighting as well. Vietnam might have aimed at completely wiping out the resistance forces in this year's dry-season offensive, but I could state categorically that Vietnam has failed in that mission.

I have watched the developments very closely. This year, Vietnam has learned from the two previous dry-season offensives in western Kampuchea by changing its logistical support methods in western Kampuchea near the Thai border.

This year, they (the Vietnamese) have also made another significant change in another aspect of their military strategy. Before, they used to send Vietnamese soldiers from the southern part of Vietnam. But, as is well known, the Vietnamese soldiers from the south, weren't too enthusiastic about the fighting in Kampuchea. That's why Vietnam had to change its military composition in Kampuchea -- by dispatching more soldiers from the northern and central parts of Vietnam. About 80 percent of those soldiers posted near the Thai border in western Kampuchea are from the north and central areas of Vietnam. The remaining 20 percent from the south were given the duties of providing support in the field. But the actual fighting is by those from the north.

The Khmer Rouge guerrillas' ambush tactics and guerrilla warfare in the past two years had dealt quite a blow to the Vietnamese in Kampuchea. Bridges were detonated and ambushes were frequent, posing some serious logistical supply obstacles to the Vietnamese. That's why they changed the logistical supply system in this third year of fighting as well.

Question: There have also been reports of heavy weapons being deployed by the Vietnamese near the Thai border this dry season as well? What is your information on this?

Answer: Yes, the Vietnamese have deployed very heavy weapons and military equipment during this dry season fighting as well. They included armoured carriers, artillery pieces, and 130-mm cannons which have a firing range of 26 to 27 kilometres. The Vietnamese also used more close air support this year.

Helicopters were also widely used. Helicopter landing strips were built along the border, including those in Battambang, and Sisophon to ferry logistical supplies when ambushes on land by the Khmer Rouge became a main obstacle. They were hard hit by booby-traps and ambushes by the Khmer Rouge against the Vietnamese convoys of troops on normal land routes.

So, unlike the dry-season fighting in the two previous years, air cover and support for the Vietnamese played a much more important role in this third year. It could be said that the Vietnamese must have learned the lessons from the two previous years to improve their fighting capability in various aspects as I mentioned earlier.

Question: How high have the casualties been on both sides in the dry-season fighting this year then?

Answer: The Khmer Rouge and the Son Sann resistance as well as other anti-Vietnamese forces might have suffered heavy losses. But the Vietnamese side also suffered very heavy losses. Both sides, it could be said, suffered high losses. A large number of Vietnamese troops were wounded by landmines.

Besides, the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea also suffered from an acute shortage of food. Rice was the most important problem. Many intelligence reports agreed that the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea simply didn't have enough food to eat. They had to take out part of the rice stock planted by the Kampuchean people and stored by the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin rulers. About 4,000 tons had to be taken out of the stock to feed the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. They also had to rely on rice planted by Vietnamese troops who had cultivated ricefields in the Kratie area. So, rice and food became quite an acute problem.

Another problem was that the Vietnamese troops were hit by malaria in large numbers as well. Several intelligence reports also mentioned an epidemic of eye diseases in western Kampuchea which affected a large number of Vietnamese troops in the area. That affected their visibility and their fighting capability.

All these problems have made it impossible for Vietnam to achieve its goal in launching a large-scale and heavy dry-season offensive in western Kampuchea this year. They might have been able to apply pressure or destroy certain areas used by the Khmer Rouge and other resistance groups, forcing them to retreat to other areas.

But in the Phnom Malai areas, the Khmer Rouge resistance forces continue to stay on with strong mobility. They haven't pulled out of the area as the Vietnamese had hoped for.

Question: But the rain is coming. What do you predict will now take place?

Answer: Yes, the rain is coming. The Vietnamese are speeding up the construction of bridges -- and to strengthen their strongholds in the frontline, aimed at being able to make their presence felt throughout the upcoming rainy season. At the same time, the Vietnamese have also built more helicopter landing strips near the Thai border. That shows that the Vietnamese still intend to fight on in the rainy season although during this season, their ground forces can't move too conveniently. That reflects a different policy from the past two years. This year, the Vietnamese want to fight on even during the rainy season.

But you must understand that they (the Vietnamese) have suffered very heavy losses in this year's dry-season fighting.

Question: What's the actual casualty figures on both sides?

Answer: I have the figures. But I wouldn't want to go into detail. I can categorically tell you that the Vietnamese losses have been very heavy.

Question: How are they going to fight in the rain?

Answer: The rain has in fact been falling for about a month in western Kampuchea. The rain there comes earlier than in Thailand. It has been flooding over there. Several roads have been put out of use in some western Kampuchean areas.

There are clear indications that the Vietnamese now realize that the heavy equipment such as tanks and artillery pieces that had been deployed have now been immobilized by the flooding. The Khmer Rouge, using guerrilla warfare, do have an advantage under such a situation.

In the western and northern Kampuchean areas near the Thai border, therefore, casualties have been high on both sides. But in the southern areas, from Koh Kong down, the Vietnamese had been hard hit by the Khmer Rouge and other resistance groups. The Vietnamese have had no victories over the resistance groups in that area at all. That, too, has forced the Vietnamese to have second thoughts.

So, the war in Kampuchea will continue. It will be a war of attrition. The Vietnamese simply can't achieve their goal.

Vietnam has also tried other means. For example, it has tried to build up a Heng Samrin's own fighting force, hopefully to replace some of the Vietnamese troops. This is Vietnam's plan to hoodwink the world into believing that it would carry out a partial withdrawal of troops. But it is clear the Vietnamese, even when they are trying to build up a so-called "Heng Samrin force," do control the Heng Samrin forces at all levels. Vietnam also controls the social and economic life in Phnom Penh.

The Vietnamese have also tried to recruit young Kampucheans into the armed forces. But they also face many problems, including food and medicine shortages. The Kampucheans also see that the Vietnamese are controlling the country -- even the trainers are Vietnamese.

The Kampuchean recruits keep asking: When will the Vietnamese leave Kampuchea and will the Kampucheans stop fighting their own fellow countrymen? This fact I can testify because many recruits from Heng Samrin's regime have defected to the Khmer Rouge side. The number of defectors is high.

So, I think it is very difficult for Vietnam to really build up a Heng Samrin force to pave the way for partial withdrawal of its own troops. The Vietnamese will stay on.

Question: Is the Soviet Union's military assistance to Vietnam continuing?

Answer: Yes. The Soviet Union continues to dispatch military aid, including heavy weapons, armoured carriers, artillery pieces, etc. Russian experts are also in Kampuchea. Russian engineering corps are also in Kampuchea to build bridges, roads etc. Therefore, the Russians have not stopped offering aid to Vietnam at all.

Question: How do you interpret reports that the Russians may be trying to establish their own direct links with the Heng Samrin regime without having to go through Vietnam?

Answer: Let's go back slightly to the ouster of Pen Sovan from the senior post in Phnom Penh. There may have been several interpretations of this situation. But today, let me quote from some of my own sources of information, which say that the purge of Pen Sovan from a senior post came as a result of his attempt to get away from Vietnam and become closer to the Soviet Union. Pen Sovan was said to have blocked several of Vietnam's efforts in Phnom Penh.

I have been told that the food shortage in Vietnam has forced the Vietnamese to send their boats to Kampuchea's Tonle Sap, which is full of marine life. Pen Sovan was said to have opposed that. So, the Vietnamese are facing opposition from the Kampuchean people -- just like the Soviet Union is facing opposition from the Afghan people and the Polish people.

Question: Do you foresee the conflicts between Vietnam and the Soviet Union coming out in the open some day in the near future?

Answer: At the moment, the interest of Vietnam and the Soviet Union run in parallel, but Hanoi aims only at short-term objective, which is to consolidate its influence over Kampuchea and Laos. And to achieve that Vietnam still has to depend on the Soviet Union. Moscow looks for long-term objectives, meanwhile, and views what Vietnam is doing as being favorable to its own interest in the long run. In the end, the Soviet Union will have access to bases and other military facilities in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

The Soviet assistance won't stop. The return is high for such a low investment, in the Soviet viewpoint. There may be differences between Moscow and Hanoi but they are too small to affect the current relationship between the two countries. There are differences of opinion in several aspects and Moscow has expressed the intention to have Vietnam make improvements in the administrative and economic management structures which are plagued by corruption and outdated methods. But Vietnam has not complied fully with what the Soviet Union wants.

Question: How do you read the outcome of the fifth congress of Vietnam which ended recently?

Answer: I have been reading the details of the speeches made during the congress with great interest. I think basically, the changes that were decided during Vietnam's latest congress were to resolve its own internal economic problems. If you read the list of the new Politburo and the Central Committee, you would notice that most of those who were promoted were largely related to economic affairs -- and those purged or ousted were also connected with economic affairs.

Even Le Duan, in his speeches, also admitted the mistakes the country had committed. He admitted failures in Vietnam's economic management.

The second point worth noting was Le Duan's reference to the promotion of younger people to senior positions. But then, they didn't try to do it too drastically. The trend for the future is that a new breed will replace the old generation. The mention of corruption in Le Duan's speech also indicated that elements at various levels in the party suspected of corruption would be purged, and new ones will come in.

The ouster of six Politburo members wasn't a drastic move. They were mostly old people. That was not a direct punishment. They all maintain their positions in the Central Committee. It was just changing of duties and getting new faces to replace the old ones.

But there is one other point: The promotion of Lt Gen Le Duc Anh, commander of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, to the Politburo as a full member without having to become an alternate member, first indicated the thinking in Hanoi that it was convinced that its policy in Kampuchea had been correct. The quick and big promotion for this man, who is the commander-in-chief of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, was interesting particularly if one considers that Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was only made an alternate member.

So, the fifth congress of Vietnam certainly confirmed the Vietnamese foreign policy. I see no changes there. In fact, it could be a tougher policy, no compromises.

Question: So, you don't see any softening of position by Vietnam towards ASEAN's proposals for a political solution in Kampuchea?

Answer: I think Vietnam has only been playing the propaganda game when it says it wants to do this and that.

Question: You recently suggested that Thailand should perhaps adopt a "hands-off" policy on the Kampuchean issue and should not get overly involved in the issue.

Answer: Yes, I made that proposal before. I still believe in that policy today. The Kampuchean problem is for the Kampuchean people to solve. I have always said that when a bullock cart gets stuck in a muddy trek, the people riding the cart must jump down and help to get it back on the road again. God helps those who help themselves. The problem will continue. But if they could agree among themselves, that would be a good thing. But if they continue to play the game, we can't do much. We have been helping them all along -- at least in terms of moral support.

Question: There have been reports that the Laotian resistance forces have also been more active and stronger than before.

Answer: Yes, that's what I have learned as well. The Laotian resistance groups have been strengthened recently. But let me not go into details. All I can say is that their leadership has been strengthened, much stronger than before.

Question: On the anti-piracy issue, I heard that you have just received a proposal for assistance from the United Nations High Commissioner's office for Refugees (UNHCR). What's happened to that?

Answer: It's a duty of Thailand to conduct its own anti-piracy programme already, within the Thai territorial waters. And if the UNHCR should come up with more assistance, we could increase our capability. We have received the proposal of aid amounting to about \$3.6 million in assistance. I am looking into this proposal, about which I have told the UNHCR people that it would be good for only one year's operations, with no strings attached.

I will have to consult with senior officials of concerned government agencies.

Question: There was a German humanitarian group which has proposed to send its ship to deter piracy in the gulf of Thailand. What do you think of that?

Answer: If they really want to be charitable, they should send the ship right at the mouth of the river at Siagon to receive the refugees so that the refugees do not have to suffer on the high seas. Why waste the fuel by letting the ship cruise in the Gulf of Thailand? That's not solving the problem. Vietnam has always tried to start problems while others try to solve them at the wrong end. Vietnam can switch on the tap anytime to release the refugees or to start trouble like the invasion of Kampuchea.... The Vietnamese even take away medicine supplied by international relief agencies to Phnom Penh destined for the poor Kampuchians. But the Vietnamese divert them for their own purposes. This fact has been told to me by none other than some international relief officials themselves who saw it happening. Of course, I have other channels of intelligence reports. About 70 percent of such relief supplies that go into Kampuchea have been diverted by Vietnam for military purposes. And the remaining 30 percent has been distributed to a handful of people around the areas near Phnom Penh only.

Question: So, you still think Thailand should stick to its current policy towards Vietnam.

Answer: Yes, as long as Vietnam continues its stubborn policy, I believe we should remain firm. We can't accept the illegitimate actions of Phnom Penh. If Vietnam is aggressive, we would have to be aggressive. If they are stubborn, we would have to react in the same way. Naturally, I am not talking about being militarily aggressive. But we must be aggressive in our diplomatic efforts. If the Vietnamese give out lies, we should retort with facts. Our ambassadors around the world must be prompt in releasing the facts to the local media abroad.

POST REPORTS SRV GUNNERS SHELL KHMER SEREI CAMP

BK020519 Bangkok POST in English 2 May 82 p 3

[Text] Ta Phraya -- About 20 Kampuchean civilians were killed and many others wounded when Vietnamese gunners shelled a Khmer Serei refugee camp near the Thai border yesterday morning. Most of the dead were reported to be women and children.

Informed military sources said the shelling attack on the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) camp began at about 6 a.m. as the Vietnamese launched a simultaneous infantry attack on its Khmer Serei guards. During the next seven hours about 40 105-mm and 155-mm artillery shells rained down on the camp, opposite Ban Sangae in Ta Phraya District, and about 50 kilometres north of Aranyaprathet. The artillery attack sparked scenes of panic in the camp, which houses about 18,000 Kampuchean civilians and about 5,000 rightist Khmer Serei guerrillas.

No information was available on casualties suffered by the guerrillas and the Vietnamese troops involved in the infantry attack. After the bombardment, relief workers from the International Red Cross rushed to the camp to ferry the wounded to an Italian-operated hospital in Ta Phraya and another at the Khao-i-Dang refugee camp.

Informed military sources had earlier reported hectic Vietnamese troop movements near Ban Kalo, opposite Ban Sanlo Chagan of this border district indicating that a military action was imminent.

NGUYEN CO THACH INTERVIEWED ON RECENT VISITS

BK031430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 May 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach by unidentified Vietnam central TV correspondent on the results of his recent visit to Europe and Asia -- recorded, date not given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade minister, you recently visited the Soviet Union, the GDR, India and a number of West and North European countries. Would you please tell us the purpose of these visits?

[Answer] I recently visited a number of countries in Europe and Asia for the purpose of strengthening long-term cooperation between Vietnam and these countries and promoting an exchange of views on problems of mutual concern, including the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

[Question] Would you please tell us about the results of Vietnam's long-term cooperation with the countries you visited?

[Answer] Concerning the results of cooperation between Vietnam and these countries, first of all we must mention our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the GDR, the two socialist countries I visited. This cooperation is based on the Vietnam-USSR and Vietnam-GDR treaties of friendship and cooperation. Our country's long-term cooperation with these two countries is developing successfully and broadening with each passing day.

With regard to India, we also discussed plans for long-term cooperation. In the past, there was only short-term cooperation. The two sides agreed on the programs and objectives of long-term cooperation between Vietnam and India. Both sides are very satisfied with the long-term cooperation between our two countries.

As for other West European countries, especially France and Sweden, we also discussed with them long-term bilateral cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit, respect for each other's sovereignty and independence, with no political conditions attached. We are very satisfied with the results of cooperation between Vietnam and France, Sweden and a number of other countries.

[Question] Comrade Minister, aside from the results you have just mentioned, what else has your visit achieved to contribute to the stability of the situation in Southeast Asia and to ensure a more satisfactory development of peace in this region?

[Answer] Yes, one of the two objectives of my visit was to exchange views with various countries on the problems of mutual concern, especially the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. On this problem the stand of the Soviet Union and the GDR is very clear; that is, it wishes to see peace and stability in Southeast Asia and is against the scheme to bring back the Pol Pot clique to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival.

As for the other countries, they now have a better understanding of our position, and the majority of the countries we visited wish to see peace and stability in Southeast Asia and do not approve of the policy aimed at pitting the Southeast Asian countries against one another. Most of these countries also want to contribute to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

A number of West and North European countries understood and clearly said that if the problems in Southeast Asia are to be resolved satisfactorily, first of all the relations and conflicts between China and Vietnam must be settled.

We are very satisfied with the results of our visits. They contributed to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

[Question] What did public opinion in the various countries think about your recent visits?

[Answer] Public opinion in various parts of the world differed in evaluating our visits. In the socialist countries -- the Soviet Union, the GDR and other socialist states -- public opinion contended that these visits were highly successful and that they served the common cause of the socialist countries, namely, world peace and cooperation. In other countries, such as India, public opinion was very satisfied with our visit and valued it very highly.

Elsewhere, especially in Western Europe, at first, prior to our arrival, a number of newspapers contended that our visits would encounter difficulty. However, toward the end of our tour in each country, public opinion unanimously agreed that our visits had achieved very good results.

From these facts, we can see that all those who want peace and stability in Southeast Asia welcomed the visits. Meanwhile, there have been some isolated voices against our trips which contended that they were unsuccessful. These were the voices of the forces who want to oppose peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

[Question] Comrade Minister, could you tell us specifically who are these opposing forces and what are their allegations all about?

[Answer] Well, we must indeed point out clearly that those who opposed these visits in a -- we can say -- frantic manner are the Beijing reactionaries. They falsely claimed that these visits were a failure. Now, what is the truth? We must know that the Beijing reactionaries always turn white into black and black into white. As we all know, writer Lu Xun of China wrote a book about the stories of Ah Q. In one of these stories Ah Q, when badly beaten, told himself that the attacker had beaten his own father, and on the basis of this line of reasoning considered this a victory. It is ridiculous to consider a serious beating a victory. But we all know that this is a way of reasoning often used by the Chinese reactionaries. Recently they advertised their great proletarian Cultural Revolution to the world but now everyone knows that it was not great in terms of revolution but of counterrevolution, not cultural but brutal, and not proletarian but antiproletarian.

As for their leaders, for example, Secretary General Deng Xiaoping was considered a clear-sighted leader prior to 1965 but was condemned in 1966 as a reactionary following the road of capitalism. Then in 1973 he was praised for being a good discipline of Chairman Mao, but again in 1975-76 he was disgraced and branded a reactionary following the road of capitalism. And now he is a key leader of China. This is what they have been doing, and, of course, they are bent on opposing us anyway. However, they have failed and now they have turned to condemning the countries that extend cooperation toward us.

In the field of international relations, every country has its own sovereignty. But the Chinese reactionaries want to use the pressure of a big nation to prevent the West European countries from cooperating with us. I think that as sovereign and independent states, the West European countries definitely have their national pride and they will not yield to the pressure of the Chinese reactionaries. On the other hand, we can see that the world trend is toward cooperation. Of the entire world, only two forces are opposed to international cooperation and they are the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries.

[Question] During your recent tour, Comrade Minister, you had extensive contacts with the press. On this occasion, could you give us your opinion as regards the attitude of the press in the West and especially in the countries you visited toward us? And how do they understand us?

[Answer] We have very good impressions about world public opinions toward our people. I called five press conferences in all, and throughout all five I deeply appreciated the respect paid to our people by the press circles. They admire our people's spirit of stalwart struggle, and at the same time, highly praise the independent and sovereign character of our country and people. This is because they have clearly seen that our people cannot be conquered, either by the brute force of 15 million tons of bombs or by the temptation of billions of dollars. Moreover, they have also seen that our country is pursuing a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with all nations.

I also met a number of government officials of West European countries. Upon meeting us, they recalled the good memories of their participation in movements to struggle against the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, and now they still consider themselves as belonging to the Vietnam generation. They have very deep feelings toward us. I had an opportunity to visit a Swede at his apartment, and to my great surprise, I found that the apartment was decorated with a pair of rubber sandals, a conical hat and numerous other memorabilia from Vietnam. I was deeply moved by this.

Of course, during the course of these press conferences, some people, with their discordant voices, posed questions that, I think, must be reported to the compatriots at home. For instance, a question was thrown at us asking: Is it true not that you are now opening the door to the West in order to reduce your dependence on the Soviet Union? My answer to this question was as follows: Vietnam has never closed its doors. Our doors always remain open but some circles have been deceived by U.S. imperialism and China into believing otherwise.

As for the relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, we must say that over the past 35 years the Vietnamese people have fought very valiantly to gain independence, but it is true, I told them frankly, that had it not been for the assistance, support and strength of the Soviet Union, our Vietnamese people would not have been able to achieve independence. Moreover, the Soviet Union totally supports and respects Vietnam's independence.

Another issue that needs to be clarified involves the question of who is telling the world that Vietnam is dependent on the Soviet Union. They are none other than the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries. But why are they so concerned about Vietnam's independence after they dropped 15 million tons of bombs on our country and sent 600,000 Chinese troops to invade us? I told them clearly that in 1976 when Vietnam joined the World Bank, the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries did not make any comments as they considered this action an independent and sovereign move by Vietnam. However, when we joined CEMA in 1978, Western countries severely condemned and criticized Vietnam. What does this prove? It proves that the Western countries or some circles in the West want Vietnam to depend on them whereas the Soviet Union obviously respects Vietnam's independence.

On the other hand, some people asked whether I was making the trip to seek a postponement in the payment of debts. My answer was that yes, we in Vietnam are facing difficulties, and there are some debts which we cannot repay yet. However, it is a fact that of the 150 countries in the world, 90 are in debt, and they owe in all the gigantic amount of \$450 billion. So it is not strange at all that we owe some money after we have gone through 35 years of war and now being threatened by the Chinese reactionaries while 90 other countries which have been free from war have run up debts. Nor is it strange that we cannot repay our debts after 35 years of war. It is only strange that other countries cannot repay theirs although they have been enjoying peace.

On the other hand, in spite of the 35 years of war, we recently repaid France 500 million francs. This year we are still more than 100 million francs in debt. I discussed this with the French Government and got a very understanding response, for many other countries, though free from war, are still unable to repay their debts. Therefore, people who understand the issue in this light do not find it strange at all.

Naturally, we are discussing this only in order to understand the general situation in the world. For our own people, we must always remember that the crucial problem is to step up production and not to rely on foreign loans.

[Question] Comrade minister, you made your trip following the conclusion of our fifth party congress. Please tell us of general public opinion about our congress.

[Answer] Our fifth party congress was one of the congresses that attracted great attention from world public opinion. The world peoples paid attention to our congress because they were aware of our difficulties and wondered how our congress would deal with these difficulties. After the congress, when I went on my trip, I found that public opinion in the various countries I visited was very favorable toward our congress. The views are favorable in the sense that the situation in Vietnam is assessed to be very stable. This assessment is based on the fact that in spite of all the difficulties, our party has strictly carried out self-criticism and criticism. On the other hand, it has maintained continuity in leadership -- two-thirds of the comrade members of the Political Bureau continue their leadership while the remaining third have left voluntarily after fulfilling their duties to ensure succession and rejuvenation of their ranks, and similarly a third of the comrade members of the party Central Committee have moved out to make room for 66 others.

This has been highly regarded in the world. It proves that our party is very stable and powerful and its ranks are both massive and strong. And the comrades who have left are also held in high regard. At the same time, it also proves that our party is very revolutionary as evidenced by its spirit of self-criticism and criticism and the change effected within its ranks to ensure continuity and rejuvenation. All this has been highly evaluated by people the world over.

Moreover, people find that the resolutions adopted by the congress, especially the orientations for the 5-year plan, are very practical. It is also seen that in the course of this congress, we displayed a very high sense of international solidarity. Many parties sent their delegations to attend the congress and those that could not attend sent their greetings to our party. All this testifies to the very high prestige of our people as well as the very high prestige of our party in the world.

[Correspondent] Thank you, comrade minister.

OPERATIONS OF REGIMENT IN KAMPUCHEA DESCRIBED

Part I

BK221346 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Part I of article by (Thanh Dinh) on Bac Son Regiment operating in Kampuchea]

[Summary] I went to Bac Son Regiment at a time when the unit was holding a political-military conference to draw upon combat experiences. Comrade T, a cadre of the 9th Battalion who had just commanded a detachment to totally annihilate a group of Pol Pot remnants, was relating the fight.

According to him, the 9th Battalion is stationed in a western border area of Kampuchea where the terrain is very dangerous and the unit troops are faced with many hardships, namely, drought in the dry season and flooding in the rainy season. "Taking advantage of the inclement weather, the Khmer Rouge bandits are frequently organized into small groups to infiltrate into the western area of Kampuchea, lay mines along various trails and stage raids into the populated areas, and then quickly retreat into Thailand." How can these groups be totally annihilated? This question has been discussed by the battalion party committee and command cadres in several conferences to find a solution.

"Battalion Commander T personally led a detachment to the usual hideout of the enemy remnants. After spending 2 days and nights in the jungle, the detachment discovered the enemy's rendezvous point.

That night Commander T guided his combatants in removing seven of the enemy's directional mines then laid them around the enemy's staging point. He divided his detachment into several groups to block the enemy's front and rear columns and to support one another in combat. The morning came, and when the enemy troops were having breakfast, the seven mines blew up and our troops fired machinegun rounds at the enemy. Dozens of enemy troops were killed on the spot. The remaining troops attempted to escape to Thailand but they were intercepted and mauled completely by our forces coming from all directions."

After Commander T finished his briefing, the Bac Son Regiment commander said: "The realistic combat experiences of the 9th Battalion indicate that if we want to ensure the border security, not only do we have to defend our strongholds firmly but we also have to conduct mobile operations to strike the enemy and know how to use our available weapons skillfully."

Learning from the 9th Battalion, the other units of the Bac Son Regiment quickly changed their combat tactics and scored many combat achievements. The regiment commander told me that our combatants have endured many hardships and have devised many creative tactics to fight the enemy. Citing the 3d Detachment of 8th Battalion as an example, he said: "After detecting the enemy track in N area, the detachment combatants secretly laid ambushes for 5 successive days and nights without any success. The food rations they carried along were almost depleted. There were only 2 kilos of rice left for the whole detachment. The unit could have returned home and would not have been blamed since the enemy did not appear. With a high sense of responsibility, however, the detachment combatants shared a few handfuls of rice among themselves and continued to climb hills and ford streams in search of the enemy. Two days later the enemy remnants were seen cooking rice by the side of a stream. The detachment was then divided into several groups to envelop and kill many of the enemy troops."

I arrived in the 8th Battalion and had a chance to meet the 3d Detachment combatants, who were urgently drawing upon their past combat experiences for training purposes. During my stay in the Bac Son regiment, I could see that all units were conducting training for troops to learn how to ambush and pursue the enemy and how to remove and use the enemy's mines. The same situation was noted at the 7th Battalion.

Developing their achievements, the cadres and combatants of the Bac Son Regiment are trying to devise even more effective tactics to fight the enemy in order to contribute to defending the southwestern border of Kampuchea.

Part II

BK290858 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Part II of article by (Thanh Dinh) on Bac Son Regiment operating in Kampuchea]

[Summary] Early in the dry season this year, I visited the border areas of Battambang Province with Comrade (Nara), a correspondent of the Kampuchean revolutionary army's radio program, acting as my guide, while the local people were reaping the 10th-month rice and making preparations for planting the spring crops.

Seeing the local peasants happily at work, my guide said: "This area is within artillery range from the Thai border, and the Pol Pot army remnants always try by every means to conduct sabotage activities. The people here do not worry at all, however, because stationed on the frontline are Vietnamese volunteer troops who are working side by side with the Kampuchean revolutionary army in patrolling and guarding the border. The Vietnamese soldiers have not only endured difficulties and hardships and made sacrifices in combat to save our country from the genocidal scourge of the Pol Pot executioners, but they have also done their best to contribute to building a new life for the people here."

To substantiate his remark, Comrade (Nara) took me on a visit to a mass proselyting team of the Bac Son Regiment which was on a mission in Mongkolborei District. On arrival at the team's headquarters, I found out that all the team members had left for the various hamlets and Comrade T was on duty alone. He recalled that immediately after the liberation of Kampuchea, the Khmer Rouge had intruded into this area from the Thai side of the border and perpetrated untold crimes against the local people. Under a constant threat from the Khmer Rouge, many families planned to move elsewhere.

"In the face of this situation, cadres and combatants of the Bac Son Regiment were ordered, on the request of our friends, to come here to fight the enemy and protect the people's safety. The regiment personnel, working day and night, formed many attacking prongs to track down the Pol Pot army remnants relentlessly. Hundreds of Pol Pot troops were killed by our troops in the forests and the surviving ones fled into Thailand. After a month, Mongkolborei District was safe and the people returned to continue their normal activities and build the revolutionary administration. Cadres and soldiers of the Bac Son Regiment removed all the mines planted by the enemy to ensure the people's safety and helped the poor local families build their houses. Braving hardships, our troops spent months in the forests rescuing more than 1,000 youths who had been herded by the Pol Pot troops into their bases."

Moved by the wholehearted concern and care of the Vietnamese soldiers, many people broke into tears, saying: The Vietnamese troops have given us a second life. Your deeds will be remembered forever by our future generations.

I cannot recount in full here all the actions imbued with love performed by the Bac Son Regiment cadres and soldiers toward the fraternal Kampuchean people. But let us hear Comrade T tell more about the activities of our troops:

Since the liberation of Kampuchea, the regimental cadres and soldiers have given 3,500 kilos of rice and over 200 kilos of salt to the local people. Many comrades even offered their own shirts to the elderly and the sick they rescued in the forests. While many members of our unit were stricken with malaria, we still shared our medicines with thousands of people. We organized courses to train nurses for Mongkolborei District and helped build several dispensaries and other social welfare projects in service of the Kampuchean people. In the past, although busy with combat activities, the regimental personnel spent thousands of man-days helping the local people in agricultural work.

The cadres and soldiers of Bac Son Regiment have also guided the local people in adopting a new workstyle. Not long ago, when the local administration planned to set up solidarity production teams, it met with suspicion from the people as this form of production reminded them of the exploitative communes under the Pol Pot regime. Fully aware of the people's misgivings, cadres and soldiers of the regiment joined the local cadres in explaining to the villagers the benefits of collective work as well as the differences between the revolutionary administration and the Pol Pot regime. Their efforts paid off, and within a short period of time many people of Mongkolborei District voluntarily signed up for collective work.

With the help of solidarity production teams, the regiment personnel coordinated with the local administration in building many strong combat villages. The district people prepared more than 500,000 bamboo spikes and millions of bamboo posts to build a fence along the border. Assisted by the Bac Son Regiment, Mongkolborei District has organized a powerful local armed forces unit. Every village now has a guerrilla detachment which serves as a nucleus in both production and combat.

THAI PREMIER PREM'S REMARKS IN EUROPE ASSAILED

NHAN DAN 4 May Comment

OW040733 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 4 -- NHAN DAN today remarks that the statements made by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon during his recent four-nation tour in Europe were in no way different from Beijing's usual allegations. The paper says that he gave a false picture of Kampuchea and distorted Vietnam's justifiable assistance to the Kampuchean people in defending their independence and freedom. The Thai prime minister not only turned down the Indochinese countries' proposals for dialogue with the A.S.E.A.N. countries, but also urged the European Economic Community to stop aid to Vietnam.

The paper writes: "Three things were clear from Prime Minister Prem's attitude: Firstly, Thailand keeps slinging mud at Vietnam despite its proposal that the two sides stop criticizing each other in newspapers. Secondly, Prem blatantly interfered in the friendly relations between Vietnam and France and other European countries. Thirdly, Prem persisted in his opposition to direct talks between the A.S.E.A.N. and Indochinese countries, contrary to the wish of the peoples of Southeast Asia for peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in the region".

The paper goes on: "Although Prem said that Thailand 'rules out a military solution to the conflict' on the 'Kampuchean problem,' he declares his opposition to negotiations. What solution is he seeking, then? Bangkok's collusion with Beijing against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries has increased tension in the region and caused added difficulties to the normalization of relations between Thailand and Vietnam. It does no good to the Thai people or to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Such a policy will come a cropper".

Hanoi Radio Comment

BK021311 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Speaking in Brussels on the first leg of his tour of Western Europe last week, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon chimed in with Beijing's distortion of facts about Kampuchea and Vietnam-Kampuchea relations. He also urged the EEC to cut off aid to Vietnam.

He even claimed that the EEC decision to provide humanitarian aid to Vietnam indicated a lack of resolve and destroyed joint efforts to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. In this connection, our radio has this commentary:

Who gives the Thai prime minister the right to interfere in the relationship between Western Europe and Vietnam? Who gives him the right to impose a political solution to an independent and sovereign state -- the People's Republic of Kampuchea?

Let us have a look at recent developments in Brussels to see who has good will. Of late, while visiting Belgium and the EEC, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co thach reaffirmed Vietnam's foreign policy of peace and friendship and its desire to develop cooperative relations with all countries on the basis of respect for each other's independence, equality and mutual benefit.

Vietnam's good will has been welcomed worldwide by progressive public opinion. Only Beijing reacts to this with rancor. By chiming in Beijing's tune, Mr Prem has run counter to the aspirations and interests of the Thai people. This has been clear to all sober-minded people. Public opinion in Thailand has warned the Prem government of tailing after Beijing by opposing the Indochinese countries. Reality shows that Zhongnanhai wants to create tension in Southeast Asia and weaken all regional countries to gradually annex this region. Naturally the Thai people cannot help being indignant with the fact that some people in Bangkok's ruling circles are pursuing a policy of serving China and the United States. This policy of creating pressure to bear on the three Indochinese countries runs counter to the aspirations and interests of the Thai people and is detrimental to peace and security of the peoples in Southeast Asia.

VCP, SANDINIST DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS 30 APR

OW301749 Hanoi VNA in English 1701 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 30 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, today held talks with the visiting high-level delegation of the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front led by Commander Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, national leadership member of the front.

Present at the talks were Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of defence, and Tran Danh Tuyen, vice chairman of the External Relations Commission of the party Central Committee. On the guest side was also Silvia Amador McEwan, head of the Department for Socialist Countries of the External Relations Commission of the F.S.L.N. Central Committee. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternal militant solidarity, and the two sides reached identity of views on all questions brought up for discussion.

BUSH TRIP SEEN AS MOVE TO COORDINATE WITH PRC

BK301330 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] According to Western sources, U.S. Vice President George Bush, on his trip to Asia and the Pacific, visited Singapore 27-29 April. Upon his arrival in Singapore, Bush strongly announced that the United States is still the big power in the Pacific and that it will maintain its military presence in this region and adhere to its commitments with friendly countries in this part of the world. Bush praised Singapore for its spirit of opposing the so called danger of communist aggression. He expressed support for Singapore and ASEAN's stand on the Kampuchea issue -- which opposes the PRK by maintaining the Pol Pot genocidal clique at the United Nations and supporting the Pol Pot remnant troops and other Khmer reactionary groups to fight against the Kampuchean people.

Bush's statements showed that in this trip, he has brought along various diabolical tricks and schemes in order to coordinate with Beijing to oppose Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. These are also his gift for Beijing before his arrival for a visit to China.

INFORMATION DELEGATION VISITS JAPAN 10-16 APR

OW032136 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA, May 3 -- A delegation of Vietnamese officials in charge of information and cultural relations with foreign countries visited Japan from April 10-26 at the invitation of the Japanese DENPA news agency. During their stay in Japan the Vietnamese guests called at the offices of the DENPA news agency, the radios and televisions of Asahi, N.T.V., T.B.S., Fuji and N.H.K., the newspapers YOMIURI and ASAHI, and several local newspapers and T.V. stations and exchanged views with their leading officials.

They were warmly received by the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association, the Japan Committee for Support of the Vietnamese People, the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Parliamentary League, the Japan-Vietnam Trade Association, and a large number of writers, journalists, scientists, and religious and social activists.

The Vietnamese delegation also called on the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan and was received by H. Tachiki, member of the party Presidium and chairman of the International Commission of the party Central Committee. Vietnamese Ambassador to Japan Nguyen Tien was present at the reception. Speaking on this occasion, H. Tachiki said he hoped that the Japanese and Vietnamese Communist Parties would continue their close relations in the struggle against their common enemy. He wished the Vietnamese leaders the best of health and the Vietnamese people new successes following their fifth party congress. The delegation also visited the editorial board on the newspaper AKAHATA, organ of the Communist Party of Japan.

MARCOS ANNOUNCES LABOR MINISTRY REORGANIZATION

HK020034 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] President Marcos yesterday reorganized the Ministry of Labor and Employment. He issued directives granting workers additional benefits and providing them with better service. Speaking at the Labor Day celebration at the folk arts theater, the president also rejected the blanket approach in wage policies, saying this will endanger many thousands of jobs at this period of economic crisis, and suggested the adoption by both labor and management of what he called a sort of social contract or social compact. The president feared that an across-the-board wage increase at this time of economic crisis would result in the closing of many industries, particularly the marginal ones.

[Begin Marcos recording] I have always felt that labor and management agreed at the tripartite congress a long time ago, because they agreed to use this [words indistinct] unity. United labor; unity, or you perish. But there is no question that the world is now going through some very difficult times. Our principal trading partners are in recession. Unemployment is rife everywhere in both rich and poor nations. Pockets of political tension characterize the global scene, and we still have to resolve some of the nagging problems that accompany national development. The effects of these external forces and manifestations [words indistinct] aggravate our growing pains. We are now witnessing a major transition in human history, one which I hope will be eventually resolved in a flowering of mankind's potential and a fulfillment of [words indistinct] [end Marcos recording]

During the ceremonies, the president issued executive orders and letters of instruction, among them, directing Labor Minister Ople to revise existing safety regulations under the labor code, to improve construction practices and technology, an increase by 20 percent of the pension for retired social security [word indistinct] members, a 20-percent increase in disability benefits, 5,000 pesos burial expenses for deceased workers under the employees' compensation commission, and an increase to the death benefits for workers in the sugar industry.

In his speech, the chief executive said the reorganization of the Labor Ministry is part of the administration's efforts to promote employment, preserve industrial peace and protect the welfare of the Filipino worker. The sweeping revamp involved a change in the leadership in six bureaus of the ministry, in all staff services in all the ministry's 13 regions.

CEAULESCU'S SON PAYS COURTESY CALL ON MARCOS

HK040103 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] President Marcos yesterday created the Philippine Commission for the International Youth Year. This will handle Philippine participation in international youth year activities. The president issued the executive order during the courtesy call of Mr Ceausescu, chairman of the United Nations Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year. He was accompanied by Miss Imee Marcos, Kabatan Barangay [youth organization] chairman, in his call on the president at Malacanang.

In an interview at the palace, Ceausescu, son of the president of Romania, said that one of the main purposes of his trip is to meet with youth organizations of other countries to promote good relations and cooperation. He said he had discussed with Miss Marcos friendship and cooperation between the Kabatan Barangay and Romanian youths. He also invited Miss Marcos to visit Romania.

DEMAND FOR MUSLIM STATE CALLED UNACCEPTABLE

OW291249 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] The demand of Nur Misuari for a state in the south is not acceptable to the Islamic Conference. In an interview with newsmen, the president said Misuari had defied the many resolutions of the Islamic Conference calling for the resolution of the conflict within the framework of Philippine sovereignty and territorial integrity. The president recalled that in his talk with Islamic Conference Secretary General Shaykh Chatti, the Muslim official made it clear that if Misuari insisted on his demand for a separate state the Islamic Conference cannot support it.

The president also said that his talks with Saudi Arabian King Khalid and Prince Fahd during his 3-day official visit to Saudi Arabia doused Misuari's hopes of forming a separate state which would include Mindanao, Palawan and Sabah.

MARCOS URGES ARMY ATTENTION TO GUERRILLA WARFARE

HK270042 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] President Marcos has directed the Armed Forces of the Philippines to pay more attention to guerrilla warfare, counterinsurgency and countersubversion operations. The president was guest speaker at the 85th anniversary of the Philippine Army.

In his speech, the president stressed that while the world today concentrates on nuclear weapons, he is certain that in the next several decades, here in Southeast Asia, we will be meeting with problems of internal peace brought about by subversion. He also said Bataan must not happen again, and called on the armed forces to be always vigilant in coping with both external and internal threats to national security. The president also said the armed forces must be developed into an ever-prepared force to cope with both external and internal threats.

In his address, the president also cited the significance of the support given by Saudi Arabia to the Philippines during his recent visit there. He said the Saudi Arabian backing to the government endeavors in the south should end any hopes still being held by the Moro National Liberation Front leaders for secession. The president said the results of his visit to Saudi Arabia advanced the cause of the country's hopes for peace and development in the south. He said the Saudi Arabian leaders are fully supporting the autonomous system in the Muslim regions of Mindanao.

COMMUNIST LEADER ESCAPES FROM DAVAO STOCKADE

OW301213 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Summary] (Ben Hamind Devaro), the top communist leader in Mindanao, has reportedly escaped from the PC [Phillipine Constabulary] stockade in Davao. This is reported today by KBS news bureau chief in Davao City. (Devaro) reportedly bolted the stockade early dawn of Wednesday, 28 April, along with three other detainees.

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DATE FILMED

May 5, 1982

